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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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HIRAM JOHNSON'S CHANCES IN HIS OWN STATE

HIRAM JOHNSON is to-day the one active, avowed rival of President Coolidge for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. Four years ago only one other candidate went into the Chicago Convention with more instructed delegates than Johnson. He was Colonel Roosevelt's running-mate for the Presidency in 1912. Twice he has been elected to the United States Senate from California. Yet less than a year ago, in a letter to his friend, C. K. McClatchy of the Sacramento *Bee*, made public last August, he said that while he "would like to be President," he was under "no illusions" about California, being in doubt if he "could carry it against Harding, Hoover, or any other candidate." This raises a very important question, for much depends on a candidate's strength in his own State, and as a rule a candidate who can not control his own State delegation has little chance to win the prize. This year neither Coolidge nor Johnson will be allowed the support of his own State without a contest, for it has been reported that there will be a fight for Johnson delegates in Massachusetts and for Coolidge delegates in California. The Republican national committeeman from California has said that he wished his own chances for going to heaven were as good as Coolidge's to carry the State against Johnson, its native son.

The Senator's present campaign shows him in no despairing mood, however. He is now fighting vigorously for California's endorsement and for control of the State's twenty-nine delegates in the Republican convention. Republicans—and others who intend to vote as Republicans in the primary—are lining up for Johnson or for Coolidge. The attitude of Californians is of such interest to the entire country that we have taken a poll of the press of the State in order to get a line on that sentiment. Editors were asked to state whether they favor the Johnson candidacy, and to send us their editorial comment on it. Of 200 replies received, 60 favor Johnson, while 127 either prefer Coolidge or show opposition to Johnson; the other 13 are neutral or non-committal. Senator Johnson is relatively weaker in the southern third of California, tributary to Los Angeles, than he is in the northern two-thirds of the State, above the line dividing Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties. In the whole State the votes run about two to one for Coolidge. In the north it is 73 for Coolidge to 44 for Johnson, while in the south it is 54 for Coolidge to 16 for Johnson. Taking the State as a whole, the avowedly Republican papers are 50 to 28 in favor of Coolidge; the Independents 67 to 29; of the dozen Democratic papers that answer, 10 prefer Coolidge to Johnson, while the lone paper that styles itself Progressive supports Colonel Roosevelt's running-mate of 1912.

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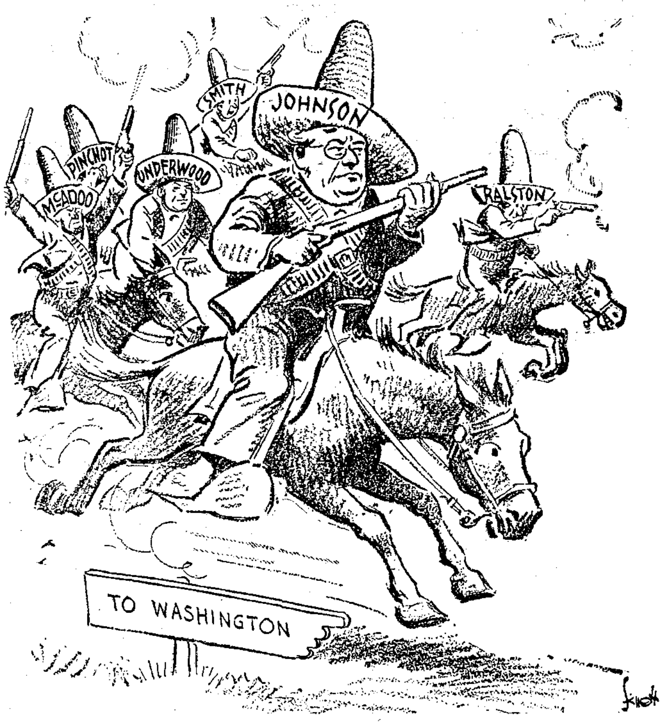
HIRAM JOHNSON TO-DAY

As Hiram Johnson is a Californian who has swept the State again and again by tremendous election-day majorities, it may be well to note first what his supporters say. Summing it up, then, Californians are for Johnson because he is a native son, because he is a progressive, because he is a great national figure, because he is an uncompromising foe of any entanglements with Europe, and because his ability as a campaigner would make him a powerful national standard-bearer. It is also suggested that California owes him a reward for what he has done for his State, both as Governor and as United States Senator.

Of course, observes the Martinez *Daily Standard*, a Republican daily in the central part of the State, Johnson has his enemies, but they "hate Johnson because of his outstanding Americanism; they hate him because as Governor of California he licked them to a frazzle on every issue that went before the people, and has since walloped them to a finish at every opportunity, and they hate him because as a great two-fisted fighter he has refused to take his program from them and has told them on numerous and sundry occasions just where to 'head in.'" Progressives, says the San José *News*, are "able to throw themselves into the fight for Johnson with joyous hearts, realizing that whether their candidate wins or loses, he and they together have fallen in the cause of true democracy." California, says the Riverside *Daily Press* in the southern part of the State, should support Johnson because "California was redeemed by Johnson's leadership from a condition of vassalage to powerful corporation interests that made it a byword among the States of the nation," and was given "a place of recognized leadership as a progressive commonwealth." Johnson, declares the King City *Rustler*, in Monterey County, has promised "to clean the nation's house as California's house was cleaned"; this time, it predicts, Johnson "will prove too strong for Wall Street and all the boodle it can circulate at convention time." *The Observer*, in Oakland across the bay from San Francisco, sees "Hiram-Johnson-for-President sentiment sweeping over the State," and it believes that forward-looking people throughout the country recognize Johnson as "the greatest living leader in the great struggle to uphold those American ideals that Lincoln and Roosevelt stood for." Mr. C. K. McClatchy's Sacramento *Bee* (Ind.), calls attention to a long list of reforms which Johnson accomplished as Governor, while at the same time he "transformed a bankrupt State into one with an overflowing treasury." This paper adds that "in international relations the Johnson who was scoffed at five years ago to-day is shown to have been the man to have the best understanding of European difficulties; so much so, that his bitter opponents then now advise the course he suggested." Politically, adds *The Bee*, "Johnson is very strong in neighboring States with great populations—States which the Senator from California more certainly could carry as a candidate than any other Republican." There is need for a man like Johnson in the White House, declares the Fresno *Republican* (Ind.), because "there is a need for the leadership of a constructive liberalism in the councils of the national Administration."



WE HOPE OUR PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS NEVER ADOPT THE MEXICAN METHOD
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

In San Francisco, *The Call and Post*, now owned by William Randolph Hearst, praises Johnson as "one of the greatest public executives in American history." The Hearst editor sees "mankind's star of hope" shifting from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the day at hand when the American people "should choose their leader in California." To the editor of the Reedley *Exponent*, in the central part of the State, it would seem "an act of disloyalty to the State if Republicans should by any chance defeat Johnson in the preferential primary." In the same county, the Porterville *Messenger* suggests that "when it comes to helping a Californian to become President of the United States, we can forget our disagreements as long as they are not exactly fundamentals and help put him over; when it comes to a choice between a Californian and a man from Vermont—we are from California for the Californian." And in southern California the same zeal for Johnson as the State's native son is most evident. For example the Santa Barbara *Press* (Rep.), contends that California "would appear singularly lacking in loyalty and State pride if it failed to give its support to the greatest national figure it has ever produced."

And at this point it might be well to quote the following acknowledgment of Johnson's strength by an independent California newspaper whose editor has himself taken "a clear-cut stand for the nomination for Calvin Coolidge." This is what the editor of the Riverdale *Free Press* has to say on this point:

> "Johnson, in our opinion, will easily get California's electoral votes. Here is the reason for that. California north of Sacramento and San Francisco is the stamping-ground of the 'native son.' Here he reigns supreme, as the influx of Easterners has been relatively small. The native son tends to vote by great majorities for his own sort, as is seen in the political fact that both Senators and almost all elective State offices are from his section of the State. Hiram Johnson will get this northern California native vote overwhelmingly. Central California, will be for Johnson by a much reduced vote. Southern California will be for Coolidge because it is so largely Eastern. But California pride will win for Johnson."

On the other hand, many supporters of President Coolidge in California are loud in proclaiming the existence of a formidable and growing Coolidge sentiment. They tell us of "enthusiastic Coolidge-for-President Clubs" springing up everywhere and being organized into the "League of Coolidge Republican Clubs of California." As we read in the Berkeley *Gazette* (Rep.), published on San Francisco Bay:

> "It is seldom that there is so spontaneous and so genuine a demonstration for a candidate even for the high office of President, as that which California has displayed for Calvin Coolidge. Republican ranks in this State have long been torn between Republicanism and near-Republicanism. It remained for a candidate of the stamp of Calvin Coolidge to bring to a head in California a reorganization, a revival of the party."

The editor of the Calaveras *Prospect* (Rep.) is satisfied "that those supporting Mr. Coolidge for the Presidency outnumber the Johnson supporters ten to one." The San Francisco *Journal* (Ind.), the paper which first published the famous Johnson letter to McClatchy, "believes that when the people of California know the real Hiram Johnson, and they have learnt a lot about him in the last six months, they will send him back to private life with a suddenness which will startle him." The San Rafael *Independent* asserts that Governor Richardson is out for Coolidge, that he "is President of the California Press Association, representing over 450 California papers," and that "virtually all these papers are coming out for Coolidge."

"My stock is low in my own State," wrote Senator Johnson last spring. "There is no sign that it is higher now," declares the Sacramento *Union* (Ind.), which gives these reasons:

> "Few believe that Johnson could secure a full, instructed delegation from California were a serious attempt made by his opponents to defeat it, for southern California is notoriously hostile to his cause, whereas the Richardson administration is antagonistic, and the Federal brigade generally in northern California can not be depended upon to support him wholeheartedly against President Coolidge in the event the latter's managers enter him in the California primary. The office-holding class is out for itself, and Hiram no longer is in a favored position as paymaster."

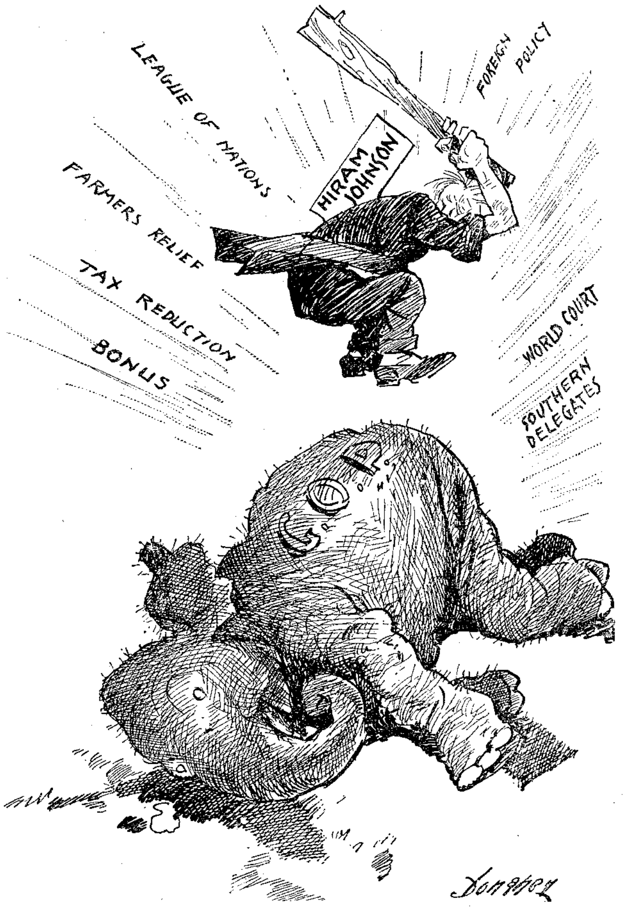
Hiram Johnson has lost the negro vote, asserts *The California Voice*, a Republican negro paper in Oakland. He did this, we are told, by his opposition to the Republican National Committee's act in increasing the South's representation in the national convention. In consequence, "Hiram will find he has driven the colored vote to the camp of Coolidge, and as the convention nears, without this faithful ally, his chances fail."

Some California opposition to the Johnson candidacy is based on deep-rooted dislike for Johnson's personality or policies. Some represents a choice between two objects of affection. "Johnson is all right where he is. Coolidge is all right where he is. Why change?" Thus the editor of the Fall Brook *Enterprise* puts it. The Dinuba *Sentinel* (Ind.) admits that "California is loth to turn down Hiram Johnson," but it thinks Calvin Coolidge is the man for the times. The Fresno *Herald* (Ind.) is one of several papers which argue that while Johnson's work as Governor stands as "a historic record of achievement," nevertheless "into the wider sphere of national and international affairs he has carried a parochialism which was a virtue as a Governor, but is a vice, or at least a defect, as Senator, and will be more so as President." It is not so much Johnson's weakness as Coolidge's strength that is emphasized by papers like the Santa Barbara *Press* (Rep.), Byron *Times* (Rep.), South Pasadena *Courier* (Ind.), and Riverside *Enterprise* (Rep.)

Much of the preference for Coolidge over Johnson, particularly in the southern part of the State, is based on their divergent foreign policies. A Republican paper in Southern California, the Banning *Record*, says:

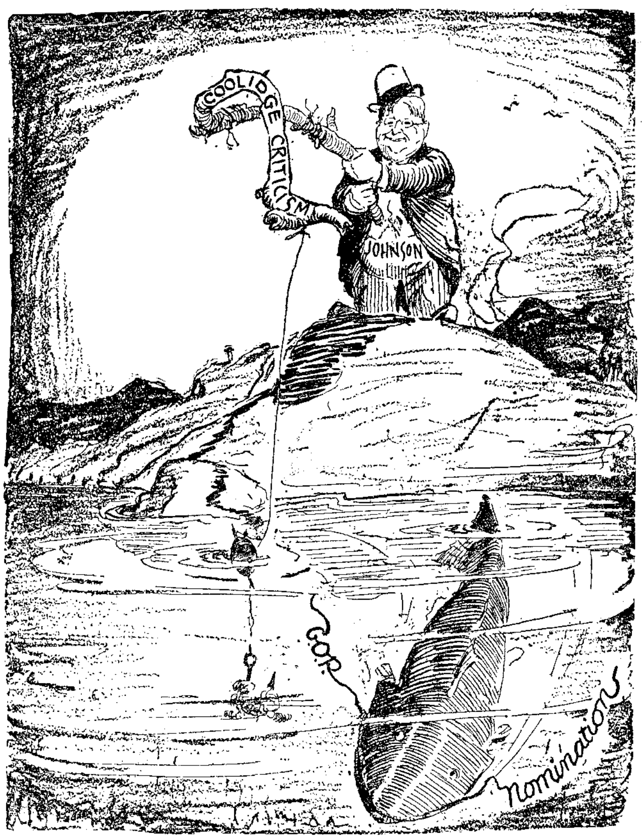
> "Senator Johnson will make his campaign on the policy of holding aloof from Europe. America has kept out of European matters for the five years since the Armistice was signed, and the policy has not made much headway as far as the peace of the world is concerned. With business men, farmers, professional men and club women of America demanding world peace, we can see that Senator Johnson, in the Republican convention, is likely to get that which the little boy shot at—nothing."

And north of San Francisco the Santa Rosa *Press Democrat* (Ind.) declares that Hiram Johnson "has forsaken his progressive principles," that he bitterly and vindictively opposed the League of Nations, which had for its object the establishment of permanent peace and "was the very height of progressivism." Johnson, we are told, opposed it only "because he imagined that by so doing he could advance his own political fortunes."



SMACK, SMACK, SMACK!

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.



HE'LL HAVE A HARD TIME LANDING HIM

—Warren in the Cleveland *News*.

Some of the opposition to Hiram Johnson seems to be based on a deep-seated distrust. As the San Francisco *Argonaut*, a conservative Republican weekly, thus sums up the attitude of Senator Johnson's severest critics in his own State:

> "They see him, not as a thinker, but as an adroit 'spellbinder' skilled in the arts of an unctuous demagogy, without definite principles, bold in declamation but void of courage in action. They see him a man of virulent temper controlled by his animosities and resentments, one whose only arguments are detraction and defamation. They see him a man of lofty moral pretensions in politics, yet failing at points of moral obligation and affiliated with the least moral influence in American life. They see him as a self-seeking politician, regardful of political principles and legislative proposals only as they may stand related to his personal fortunes."

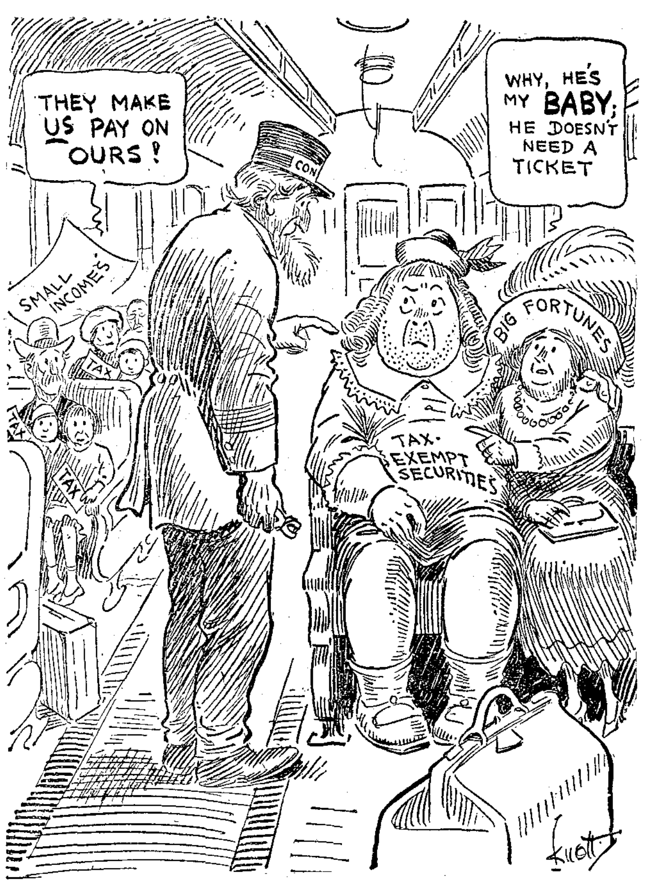
"An apostle of disunion and a mouthpiece for the policies of Hearst," is what Senator Johnson is called by the Hollywood *News* (Ind.). In another Los Angeles suburb, the Highland Park *Herald* (Ind.) declares itself "decidedly against Mr. Johnson's election to any office whatever from that of poundmaster up."

In contrast with this denunciation, comes the gentle utterance of the Gilroy *Advocate* in the central part of the State. This Republican paper likes the way President Coolidge is handling the affairs of State in the present crisis. It will therefore support him in the California primary campaign, which will end on May 6. But it uses no harsh words and concludes by telling the man it now feels bound to oppose that the future is not without hope:

> "We have consistently supported Hiram Johnson in all his previous campaigns, but believe that in the present instance he is about four years ahead of his time, and if he were to wait until Coolidge retires from office, nothing could stop him from attaining his ambition."

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST "TAX-EXEMPTS"

TREASONABLE, the epithet hurled against tax-exempt securities by some of the most emphatic of their critics, may be a stronger word than the situation justifies. Nevertheless, a majority report of the House Ways and Means Committee characterizes the growing tendency of capital to take refuge in these privileged investments as "an evil which is already great, and if unchecked will grow to such magnitude as even to threaten the existence of our institutions." Some of the specific charges the report makes against these securities may be summarized from the Washington dispatches as follows: They mean a loss of revenue to the Government; they unfairly discriminate between taxpayers; they violate the principle that taxation should bear some relation to ability to pay; they encourage extravagance on the part of State and local governmental agencies; they impede private financing and discourage investment in new enterprises; and by withdrawing money from private enterprises they increase the rate of interest required for all enterprises not carried on by the Government, and thereby add to the cost of living. If the flood of tax-exempt securities is not checked, the report warns us, one result will be that "the income tax will be collected largely from those who have only comparatively small incomes." A Government, like a household, must have an income to meet its running expenses. And, as editorial after editorial points out, if it continues to offer the rich man unlimited opportunities for tax-exemption, it will find it economically impossible to give the man of small means his promised relief from his galling and hampering tax burdens.


THEY MAKE US PAY ON OURS!
WHY, HE'S MY BABY; HE DOESN'T NEED A TICKET
CON
SMALL INCOMES
TAX
TAX
TAX
BIG FORTUNES
TAX-EXEMPT SECURITIES
Knott

HOW MUCH LONGER IS HE TO RIDE FREE?

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

Congress is now considering at least three plans to meet this outstanding and imperative problem; and since the halting of the further issuance of "tax-exempts," as the New York *Herald* remarks, "is one thing upon which Secretary Mellon and the radical Congressmen are agreed," it seems probable that some solution will be found and adopted. The plans suggested are: A law making the income from "tax-exempts" taxable; a Constitutional Amendment to stop the issuance of tax-exempt securities; such a reduction of the surtaxes on big fortunes as would make "tax-exempts" no longer a tempting haven of refuge for the dollars of the very rich. The last-named solution is discust at length in the article on the next page. Before considering the other two plans, let us refresh our memory of some of the facts in the case.

Not less than $14,670,000,000, according to a Treasury statement, is the gross amount of wholly tax-exempt securities in this country on January 1, 1924. Of this total $2,361,000,000 was held in the Treasury or in sinking-funds and in trust funds of States, cities, etc., leaving an outstanding investment of $12,309,000,000. Federal securities made up less than $3,000,000,000 of this, while State, county and city issues accounted for more than $9,000,000,000. The total, says the New York *Times*, is growing at the rate of about a billion dollars a year. This increase, editorial observers assure us, is due to the demand for these securities among men of very large income, who find it profitable to invest in these, despite their low interest rate, because they afford a means of escape from the present heavy supertaxes. As proof of this fact, Secretary Mellon cites the estate of William Rockefeller, in which tax-exempt securities made up $43,643,055 in a total of $67,649,660.

Turning to the measure proposed for the remedy of this evil, we find a bill before Congress, fathered by Representative James A. Frear, a progressive Republican leader, which aims to make taxable the incomes from the present tax-exempt securities issued by States and municipalities. Nearly all legal authorities, the New York *Herald* tells us, hold that such a law would be unconstitutional. But Mr. Frear maintains that it is sanctioned by the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which reads: "That Congress shall have power to levy and collect taxes on income from whatever sources derived." But as a precaution his bill stipulates that the Supreme Court shall not have the power to declare it unconstitutional unless all but one of the nine justices concur.

A Democratic bill, offered by Representative Hill of Maryland, also directs the Treasury to tax income from State and local tax-exempt securities, under the Sixteenth Amendment, but further provides that the States shall have a corresponding right to tax income on national securities, and that both sets of taxes shall not be retroactive.

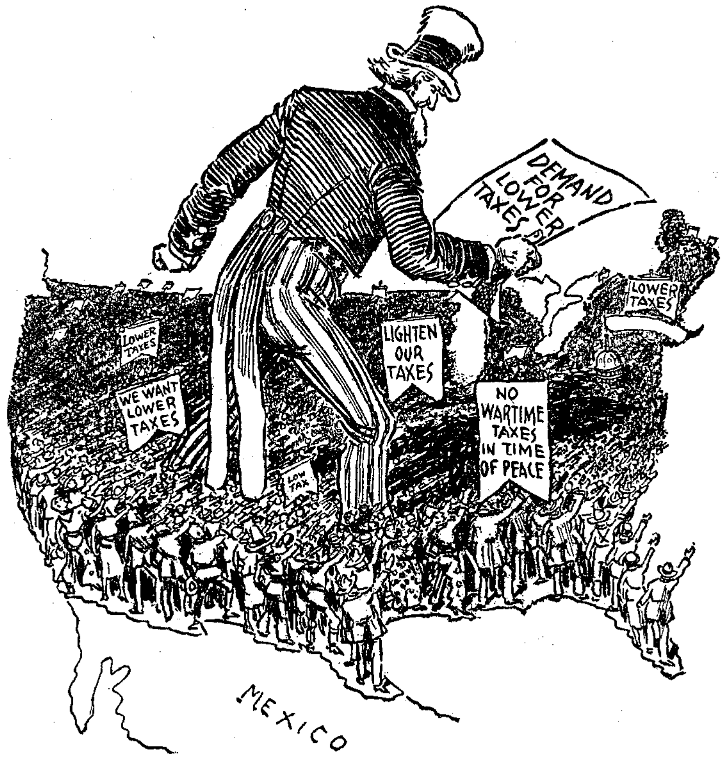
But the proposal that receives the widest attention in the press is a Constitutional Amendment specifically permitting taxation by the Federal Government of State securities to be issued in the future, and giving reciprocal rights to the States. A resolution embodying this amendment, Mark Sullivan reminds us in the New York *Tribune*, passed the lower House last session by a vote of 223 to 101, but it did not come to a vote in the Senate. This resolution, now favorably reported to this session by the Ways and Means Committee, is hailed by the Washington *Post* (Ind.) as "a step toward an inviting goal."

Opposition to this amendment comes from those who believe that the benefit from tax-exempt State and municipal bonds outweighs the injury. The Brooklyn *Citizen* speaks for them:

> "The object of tax-exempt securities is to make them attractive to investors at a rate of interest which naturally is lower than if these securities were subject to taxation. A city must make improvements of a permanent character if it does not wish to be left behind in the race. The facility with which tax-exempt securities can be sold enables the city to make these improvements. The money derived from them and used for public improvements of a permanent character insures work for all classes and conditions of mechanics and unskilled labor. Tax-exempt securities cause billions of dollars to flow into business channels."

HOW TO TAX THE RICH

HOW TO EXTRACT the highest possible amount from the plutocrat seems to be the main point engaging the attention of our law-makers at Washington this winter. A pretty warm correspondence on this subject has been going on between our Secretary of the Treasury and our junior Senator from Michigan, both millionaires, who should speak with knowledge on this topic, while the columns of the daily press are sprinkled with tables of figures showing what this and that income would pay under this and that plan now before Congress. Thus we read that a man with an income of $300,000 a year, who now pays $174,000 income tax under the present law, would pay $93,000 under the Mellon plan, and $150,000 under the Garner, or Democratic, plan. So it would seem that the Garner plan would produce more revenue than the Mellon plan, but Mr. Mellon points out, as quoted below, that high taxes merely drive the plutocrat to put his money into tax-exempt securities, so that really people with incomes in excess of $300,000 have been paying a smaller and smaller proportion of our national revenue, and where they paid two-thirds of the total amount received from income taxes in 1916, now they pay only a trifle over one-fifth of the total. If their tax rate were reduced, Mr. Mellon argues, their funds would come forth from the refuge of the tax-free bonds, would pay more to the support of the Government, and would enter active industry and aid the revival of business. However, the dispatches from Washington indicate that Mr. Mellon may not have everything his own way.



THE "LOBBY" FOR TAX-REDUCTION

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times.*

In fact, the one thing the Washington correspondents all agree upon is that if there is to be any tax bill at all, there must be a compromise on this matter of surtaxes, altho Secretary Mellon and President Coolidge are said to oppose any change in the Mellon rates, and to hope that public opinion will defeat the tendency to compromise. The Springfield *Union's* correspondent sees practically no chance of the Mellon surtax rate going through. The big thing before the Republican leaders, as the correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks, is how to effect the necessary compromise gracefully, getting the maximum reduction possible under the circumstances. Nicholas Longworth, Republican leader in the House, has put it this way:

> "It is an obvious proposition that there has to be a compromise. Any reduction in the surtax maximum below 50 per cent. would be a gain. The House in 1921 voted for a 32 per cent. maximum and it is reasonable to suppose it would not go below that this time. Congress never is disposed to take specific rates suggested by any Secretary of the Treasury."

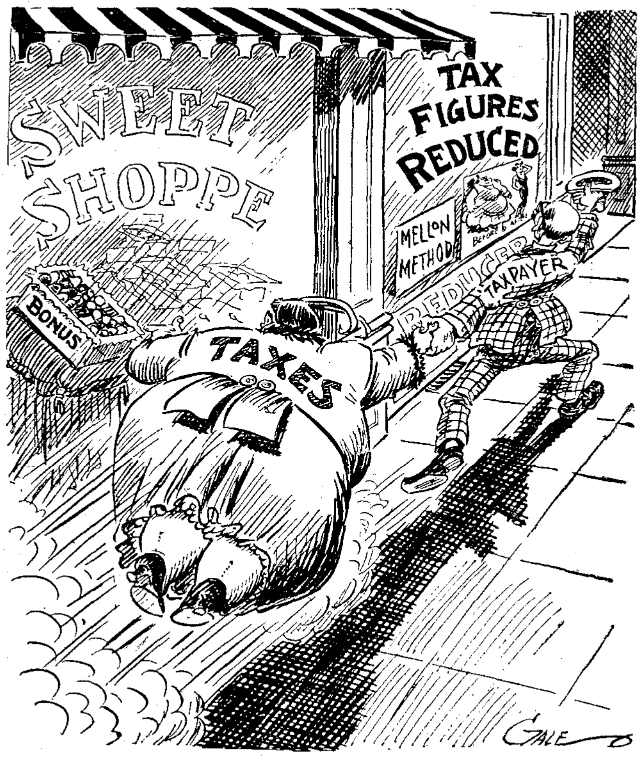
Allan T. Treadway, Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, agrees that any such reduction as that suggested by Mr. Mellon is out of the question. "We will do very well if we succeed in reducing the maximum to 35 per cent." A New York Republican Congressman, who would personally like to see the maximum surtax as low as 13 per cent., says: "A compromise rate of even 33 per cent. would be decisively defeated, and I am confident that the rate which ultimately will be adopted will be nearer 40 per cent., possibly above that."

Mr. Mellon's reasoning, as well as his figures, is being challenged. Mr. Mellon, it will be remembered, wants lower surtaxes because they will actually bring in more revenue than the high ones so easily evaded, and because he thinks the lessening of the tax burden will help business. The essential differences of view-point over the surtax are thus outlined by Mark Sullivan in the New York *Tribune:*

> "This fight about taxes on big incomes really reaches beyond the field of taxation and enters the field of sociology. There is a definite group which regards the graduated income tax not as merely a device for raising revenue but additionally and even primarily as a means of bringing about a social and economic leveling process.
>
> "For good or for ill, that theory exists. The number is considerable who either favor it because they think it is popular politically or else believe in it as a theory of society.
>
> "There are many reasonably conservative Republicans and Democrats who agree with Secretary Mellon in reducing the annual taxes on large incomes, because they agree that this would result in more active business throughout the country, in a larger volume of business and in a lowered cost of living, but who, if they are compelled to face the necessity of compromising, would look less unfavorably on taking for the Government an increased fraction of large fortunes at death. Beneath the surface in Washington the social and economic aspects of large fortunes are being discust."

Secretary Mellon appears as the chief champion of drastic reduction. Democrats and radicals in Congress deny his contentions, and Senator Couzens of Michigan has been voicing the arguments against the Mellon ideas in a series of letters to the Secretary. The trouble with the high surtax idea, writes Arthur Evans in the Chicago *Tribune,* is that it was originally expected "to fill the game-bag with taxes gathered from the very wealthy, but by shooting high it impelled the 'plutes' to take shelter in tax-exempt securities and put their wealth beyond the reach of the revenue collector." Instead of hitting at the very rich these taxes "are walloping the ordinary salaried man and wage-earner and the ultimate consumer who carries the load of taxation indirectly in his family bills for rent, clothing, shoes, groceries, and other things." Secretary Mellon has explained in a statement given to the press that he fixt the maximum surtax rate at 25 per cent. rather than lower in order to insure favorable action by Congress. He believes that a rate of 15 per cent. will actually bring in more income. Of course, he explains, there is no definite line between a tax which will permit an investment and a tax which will deter an investment, because in each case the investor decides for himself whether the risk in the investment is greater than justified by the return which the investor will receive after his taxes. But "it is perfectly clear that no prudent man will consider an 11 per cent. return before taxes as the equal in safety to a 4½ per cent. municipal bond, and yet if his income is large under present rates he would have for his own use the same money from each." In a letter to *The Outlook*, Mr. Mellon says:

> "Your Government is just a business and can and should be run on business principles. An income tax is the price the Government charges its people for the right to make a taxable profit.



THE SPRATT FAMILY
—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times*.

> Experience has shown that the present high rates of surtax are bringing in each year progressively less revenue to the Government. This means *that the price is too high to the large taxpayer*, and he is avoiding a taxable income by the many ways which are available to him. What rates will bring in the largest revenue to the Government experience has not yet developed, but it is estimated that by cutting the surtaxes in half the Government, when the full effect of the reduction is felt, will receive more revenue from the owners of large incomes at the lower rates of tax than it would have received at the higher rates. This is simply an application of the same business principle, just as Mr. Ford makes more money out of pricing his cars at $300 than at $3,000.
>
> "Looking at the subject, therefore, solely from the standpoint of government revenues, lower surtax rates are essential."

But more important in the Secretary's opinion is the fact that excessive surtaxes are destroying the spirit of business adventure which has built up this country:

> "Any one at all in touch with affairs knows of his own knowledge of buildings which have not been built, of businesses which have not been started, and of new projects which have been abandoned, all for the one reason, high surtaxes. If failure attends, the loss is borne exclusively by the adventurer; but if success ensues, the Government takes more than half the profits. People argue the risk is not worth the return."

In one of his letters to Senator Couzens, Secretary Mellon presents this table to show how the revenue received from the most highly taxed incomes has been progressively decreasing:

Year	*Total surtax*	*Surtax on income in excess of $300,000*	*Percentage of total of those in excess of $300,000*
1916	$121,946,136	$ 81,404,194	66.8
1917	433,345,732	201,937,975	46.5
1918	651,289,027	220,218,131	33.8
1919	801,525,303	243,601,410	30.4
1920	596,803,767	134,709,112	22.6
1921	411,327,684	84,797,344	20.6

(1916 was a year of low surtax rates)

As a proof of the extent to which men of wealth prefer investments in tax-free bonds to even the most profitable speculative investments, Mr. Mellon calls attention to the estate of the late William Rockefeller, "who was undoubtedly quite familiar with the possibilities of the Standard Oil Companies. The total market value of his investments in those stocks was less than $7,000,000, whereas the value of his wholly tax-exempt bonds was over $44,000,000—six times what he had in the four Standard Oil Companies."

In another letter to the Michigan Senator, Secretary Mellon argues that with the removal of the present artificial value of tax-exempt bonds "men capable of business success will get out of their dead investments and put their brains and money to work." In two fields such a release of capital is said to be especially desirable. The railroads must have new capital in the form of stock issues and "to permit any sale surtaxes must be so reduced as to attract the large investor to that type of security," and then—

> "There is still an acute shortage of housing facilities in the large cities of this country. While it is true that the high cost of material and labor has contributed to the shortage, the real reason why capital has not been more attracted to this investment is the surtaxes."

On the other hand, in his epistolary debate with the Secretary of the Treasury, Senator Couzens denies that the present surtax rate is having any very serious evil effect on business:

> "I observed in the Detroit papers a few days ago that the Ford Motor Company was to expend in Detroit and environs $110,000,000 for expansion; the Michigan Telephone Company, a subsidiary of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $5,000,000 for expansion in Detroit, and to-day I hear the General Motors are to spend many millions in Michigan for expansion, and in addition to these I know of many cases where industries now successfully engaged in the producing of manufactured goods are buying more real estate to extend their plants, buying coal-mines, iron-mines and timber-lands so as to insure their supplies of raw material. They are doing this in many cases in preference to paying out dividends which they would normally pay out except for the present rate of surtax.
>
> "There are evidences every day of a flood of money for all successful or necessary development purposes. All we have to do is to look over the financial papers of the large cities to confirm that. Is this not conclusive evidence that the surtax does not curtail business expansion or initiative, but rather insures it?"

In the opinion of Senator Couzens, Secretary Mellon has not proved that his 25 per cent. surtax rate would produce the maximum returns. He also thinks that the drop in the 1921 receipts from surtaxes was due to the business depression and that the figures for 1922 will show an increase of income from this source. In another letter, Senator Couzens asserts that many, like himself, invest largely in tax-exempt securities, "not from any desire or concern to escape taxes, but rather from a desire to escape business responsibilities and risks and to insure the future income of their families." And then, Senator Couzens calls attention to the benefits accruing the power of municipalities to issue tax-exempt bonds with a low coupon rate. He asks the Secretary:

> "Do you contend that it is less productive to invest money in thousands of schoolhouses, to invest money in waterworks, lighting plants, street-railway plants, good roads, colleges, etc., and for sewerage and other sanitation and health-serving institutions, such as hospitals, than it is in theaters, office buildings, moving-picture houses, ball parks, distilleries, breweries, chewing-gum, and cosmetic factories, etc.?"

THE BONUS "OFF AGAIN" AND "ON AGAIN"

WHEN THE CORPSE SITS UP and insists on having his say about the funeral arrangements, more or less dislocation of previous plans is almost certain. Some such scene rises before the eye when reading the papers of the past few days as they tell of the doings in Washington. Experts declared the bonus bill politically dead when on January 10 the Republicans of the House in caucus decided to give the Administration tax-reduction measure right-of-way over the adjusted compensation bill in their legislative program. Two hours of what the Washington *Post* describes as "heated debate" of the entire bonus and taxation situation brought, according to this same paper, rejection of a resolution to report a bonus bill by February 25, by a vote of 109 to 87, and rejection of a resolution to report a bonus bill "as soon as possible" by a vote of 100 to 87. An attempt was made at this same caucus, we are told, to pass a resolution providing that both a tax bill and a bonus bill be reported. This was defeated by the narrowest margin of all—97 to 94. This first definite statement from the Republican majority is quoted in the dispatches as follows:

> "Resolved, that it is the sense of the Republican conference that the Ways and Means Committee proceed to the consideration of the bill to reduce taxation to the exclusion of all other legislative propositions, and shall report the same to the House on or before February 11, 1924, and thereafter shall proceed to the consideration of legislation granting adjusted compensation to the veterans of the World War."

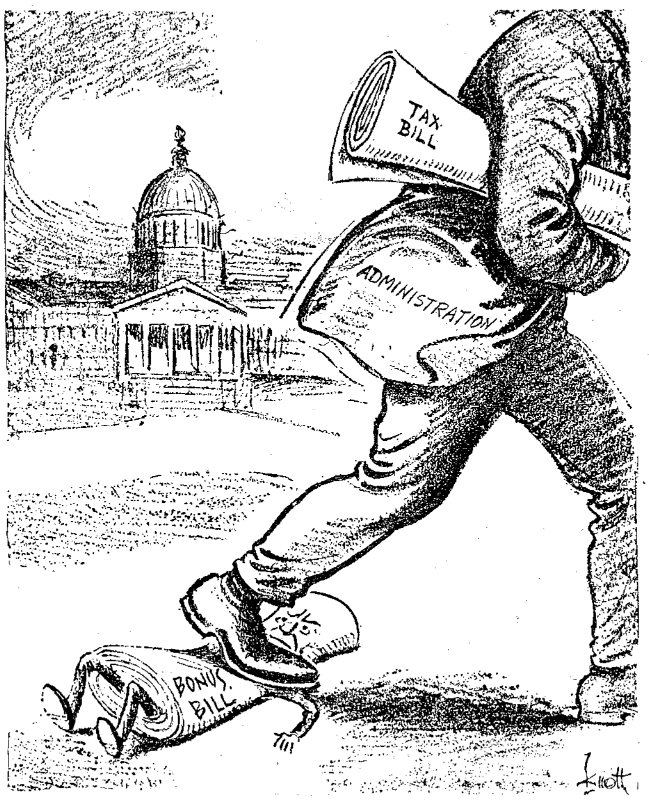
That this meant the end of the bonus was pointed out by newspapers from one end of the country to the other. To the Detroit *Free Press*, for instance, it appeared obvious that the House was "reacting to what is manifestly the overwhelming sentiment throughout the United States." The nation, added this paper, wants the Mellon plan embodied in a bill, wants that bill made into law, and will be slow about accepting excuses for any member of Congress undertaking to balk it. As far as the bonus is concerned, the result, said papers like the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "is likely to be exprest in a number of defections from the ranks of the bonus supporters during the weeks that will intervene before the measure comes up," and tho it will still pass in the first instance, it may not have enough votes to override a Presidential veto.

Going a step further, the New York *Sun and Globe* considered that there was little likelihood even of the bonus passing, and called attention to the startling way in which the popular voice had manifested itself. It seems, according to this paper, that the caucus had been forced originally by the bonus advocates in the belief that they would secure a clear mandate for the bonus bill, but that in that short time public opinion had reached enough Congressmen to change the whole situation. To the Dallas *News* this vote seemed conclusive proof of a wide-spread opinion that many Congressmen who had publicly declared themselves in favor of the bonus were secretly opposed to it. In caucus, voting in a manner which made no record, a majority of the Republicans had voted against it three separate times.

A few voices, among them David Lawrence in the Washington *Evening Star*, pointed out that while the unprecedented flow of letters and telegrams to Congress urging tax-reduction had forced a vote shelving the bonus, the measure was by no means defeated, since more than half of the Democrats in the House were pledged to a bonus. To most papers, however, the result of the Republican caucus meant clearly—exit the bonus.

The dramatic reversal came four days later when in the words of the New York *Times*, "Democrats and insurgents forced a change in the House rules which Republican leaders fear will seriously jeopardize prospects for the passage of the Mellon tax bill." By a vote of 208 to 177, it appears, a motion was passed to abolish the Underwood rule, which barred admission of amendments to a bill unless they were germane to the item under consideration. Just what this means, we are told, is that if this vote is not reversed later, any bill which has no hope of getting out of committee or on the schedule, may be tacked as a "rider" upon a bill before the House, with which it has no connection, and pass with it into law. Instantly the bonus issue is up again.

Bonus advocates, the dispatches tell us, are planning at once to take advantage of the change in rules, and add the bonus bill to whatever tax-reduction bill appears to have most chance of passing the House. Other statements are that it will be attached to the Mellon plan, on which hearings have now been begun. Meanwhile, in the Senate, the New York *World* tells us that Senator Smoot, giving way to Senate bonus backers, has named a subcommittee to consider bonus legislation. What this means to opponents of the bonus is exprest by papers like the Albany *Evening Journal*, as follows:



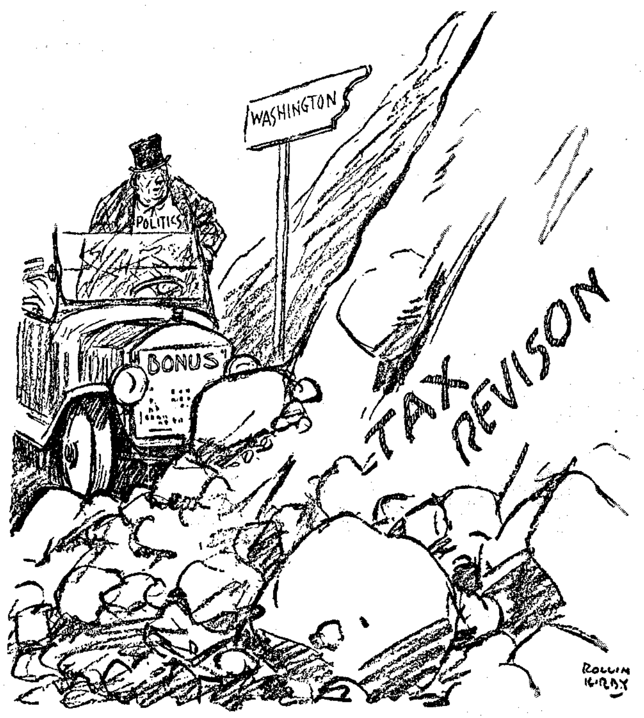
STEPPED ON!

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

> "Bonus Senators have let it be known that they will endeavor to saddle the tax-reduction measure with a bonus-provision rider. They know that if they should succeed, and there would be sent to the President a bill containing obviously conflicting provisions for tax-reduction and bonus-payment, he would be compelled to veto it. Thus, they are calculating, if they can not have their way, they would at least defeat the tax-reduction which the people want."

On the other hand, there is backing for the idea that tax-reduction and the bonus can be taken care of satisfactorily together, with great saving of time. The Birmingham *Age-Herald*, an advocate of the bonus, quotes as the opinion of many business men who admit that the bonus must be paid, the desire to "get it out of the way in one lump." A third point of view deals with the ultimate consequences of the new House rule, sponsored by the Democratic floor leader. "One more stumbling-block in the way of revenue legislation," is what Representative Green, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, is quoted in the press as calling it. That Republicans and Democrats will probably work out some compromise tax-reduction measure thinks the New York *Sun and Globe*, which adds, however:

"But if the tax bills are not endangered by the new rules,



HELD UP BY THE LANDSLIDE

—Kirby in the New York *World.*

almost everything else is. Mr. Green revives acute memories of the famous McKinley tariff bill that was effectively jammed in a mass of proposed amendments; and the history of 'riders' which have been grafted on to essential appropriation bills is, under a system which does not allow the piecemeal veto, both long and tragic."

Meanwhile two new bonus bills have been introduced in the Senate. One by Senator Copeland, Democrat, of New York, proposes to pay each soldier $1.25 for each day of active service, according to the New York *Evening Post.* The entire cost, we learn, is estimated at $1,500,000,000. The other bill, sponsored by Senator Bursum, Republican, of New Mexico, is supposed to cost the Government approximately $1,460,000,000 (two billion dollars less than the bill vetoed by President Harding) and is designed to equalize the veterans' pay with the payments to those who stayed at home to work during the war. According to *The Sun and Globe:*

"It calls for return to the veterans of family and insurance allotments deducted from their pay and a percentage of their subscriptions to Liberty bonds while in service, plus additional compensation at the rate of $20 a month for each month of service. Payments would be made in cash over a period of four years, one-fourth of the veterans to be paid each year in full, or in the form of insurance, as they might elect."

From other sources we learn that under the Bursum bill the veteran can receive up to $625 cash or a paid-up life insurance of $2,500. A Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald* maintains that this bill has already caused a split among bonus advocates. The Private Soldiers' and Sailors' Legion, it seems, feels that the certificate to be issued veterans under the Curtis bill (which is the same as last year's McCumber bill), sponsored by the American Legion, would mean handing hundreds of millions of dollars to loan sharks. The Bursum bill, with its cash provision, they claim, is the better measure and they will use every effort to substitute it for the American Legion bill now before Congress.

A declaration by the national commander of the American Legion, John R. Quinn, is quoted in a special dispatch from Chicago to the New York *Tribune* as follows: "The adjusted compensation bill will be passed at this session of Congress. We are not fighting just to get $150 to lose in a crap game. The big thing is the insurance clause." The "bonus or bust" crowd, in and out of Congress, says the Columbia (S. C.) *Record,* have actually weakened their position by insisting that a bonus-measure be given right-of-way over the tax bill. It will be a losing battle, thinks this paper. On the other hand, papers like the Chicago *Journal* consider that the issue is one of fair play and statesmanship, and that some bonus must be passed. If it is not, adds this paper ominously, it will add very considerably to the list of policies which the Republican party must explain at the coming election. Senator Copeland, Democrat, puts another phase of this matter in a nutshell when he says: "I have an old-fashioned idea that elected officials should keep their promises. I pledged myself to the bonus, and I shall vote for it, even tho I am never reelected to the Senate as a result."

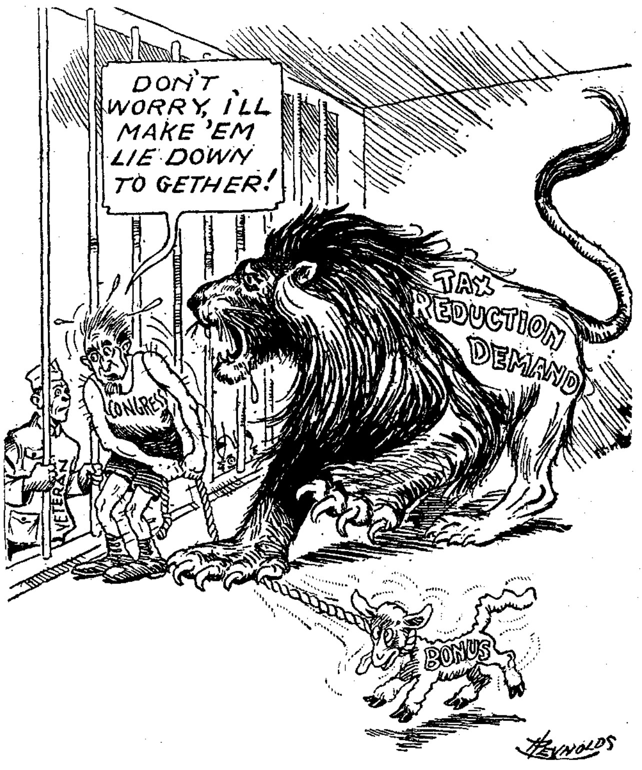
In this welter, as the New York *World* puts it, Mr. Coolidge will take a hand if the White House statements are rightly interpreted. Predictions, continues this paper, are made that the patronage whip can accomplish extinction of the bonus if it threatens to get right-of-way over the tax bill, or if it is jammed through the Senate, as now planned, within the next few weeks. Every possible pressure, agrees Frank Kent of the Baltimore *Sun,* will be exerted by President and Cabinet, if necessary, to block final passage of the bill. Writing before the most recent developments, it is true, he gives the following reasons why Mr. Coolidge can not afford to let the bonus live this year:

"First—A defeat would exhibit him to the country as utterly lacking in leadership, as too feeble either to get what he wants from Congress or to prevent Congress from jamming the things he does not want down his throat.

"Second—The passage of the bill over his veto would tear the heart out of his tax-reduction program and render absurd his campaign promises and convention platform.

"Third—It would kill the confidence in him of the big business interests of the country which are now so solidly back of his candidacy and which look to him to save them from the bonus and reduce taxes."

Therefore, says this writer, Mr. Coolidge will fight to the last ditch, while some of the Senators now listed as pro-bonus will stop at that brink. The pressure may not yet be applied, but it will be, and "the soldiers' bonus bill," this writer believes, "will not pass at this session."



HERE'S HOPING HE SAVES THE MUTTON

—Reynolds in the Portland *Oregonian.*

ANOTHER INSURGENT VICTORY

THE "BUCK-JUMPERS' VICTORY," as the election of Senator Ellison D. Smith to the chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate has been called, is declared "unprecedented." "Never before in the history of the Senate" has "a member of one political faith been elected the head of a committee having a majority of the opposite party." Senator Smith is a Democrat, from South Carolina. The Interstate Commerce Committee has a majority of Republicans, and the defeated Republican candidate, Senator Cummins of Iowa, has long been its chairman. But what especially interests political writers is the means by which Senator Smith's victory was brought about. After a deadlock of five weeks, as Albert W. Fox tells the Washington *Post*, "the Republican regulars in the Senate went down before a coalition of progressive insurgents and Democrats. The La Follette group, with the exception of Senator Howell, deserted the Republican ranks to vote for the Democratic candidate, with the result that Senator Smith got one vote more than the required majority." According to Republicans and Democrats alike, this means that "the regulars must henceforth reckon on a minority vote whenever the progressives choose to exert their balance of power and join the opposition," and Mr. Fox reminds us that "many of the prospective Administration measures, including the Mellon tax plan, are opposed by the progressives and the Democrats." Moreover, as James R. Nourse observes in the Baltimore *American*, "the defeat of Cummins has stript the old guard of every atom of control over the Committee's action and has turned over to La Follette power almost as effective as would have been his if he had won the chairmanship himself," and La Follette is an "unrelenting foe of the Esch-Cummins railroad law, which Cummins helped to frame." Another political writer, John W. Owens, contributes a colorful if rather satirical sketch of Senator Smith to the Baltimore *Sun*. "Ellison Durant Smith is one of the first 'friends of the people' to reach the Senate from the South," he remarks, continuing:

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IT TOOK TWO PARTIES TO ELECT HIM

Senator Ellison Durant Smith of South Carolina, who succeeds Senator Cummins as Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate.

> "His mind does not revolve around the railroads when he seeks the salvation of the masses. That is for La Follette—railroads and taxes.
>
> "Smith's heart pounds and his soul soars when he enters upon the subject of calcium arsenate as a means of warfare against the fearful boll-weevil; upon sulfate of ammonia as an aid to the farmer in need of fertilizer; upon credit and the alleged distortion of it by the people who have controlled the Federal Reserve Board, and upon the inspiring subject of cotton, in the fields, in the bales, in the warehouses, in any place and in any service. Cotton still is king in the world in which his spirit roams."

After observing that "La Follette's ideas about railroads are entirely destructive, like his ideas about many other things, including the party to which he professes to belong," the Republican Springfield (Mass.) *Union* goes on to forecast the railroad legislation we may expect:

> "Whatever legislation the committee may propose, it is doubtful that the Senate as a whole will adopt radical measures.
>
> "If, however, such measures should pass Congress, there is absolutely no chance of their passage over a veto by the President Hence, while there is a possibility that legislation of a comparatively harmless sort may result, there is no possibility that destructive railroad laws can be enacted. The more probable result is that Congress, so circumstanced, will be unable to do anything at all in the way of railroad legislation. Such inability in this case would have to be reckoned as a real blessing."

The Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.), too, believes that, altho "the pseudoprog railroad-baiters" have won their fight to elect "a sympathetic chairman," it would be "taking too pessimistic a view of the situation to assume that this victory means the enactment of unfavorable legislation," and we are told:

> "In the long-run view of politics, with the Presidential election in sight, the regular Republicans may be able to turn to good account the fact that the Democratic party must share a large measure of responsibility for any ill consequences which follow. The lone Democrat, Senator Bruce of Maryland, who voted for Senator Cummins, showed greater discretion than his colleagues."

To the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), the serious aspect of the situation is the menace to Republican efficiency:

> "A small coterie of extremists holds the balance of power. It can block any Republican party measure when it sees fit. It can put over any Democratic partizan measure that appeals to it. The first opportunity which has presented itself has found it lining up with the Democrats. And yet these people profess to be Republicans. It is high time that that faction were shattered. Let them be known for what they are. They constitute the radical party in the Senate."

On their side, the Democratic papers seem in doubt as to what course Senator Smith will take. Says the Louisville *Courier-Journal:* "Having that chairmanship, is it not pertinent to inquire of him, as of the dog that tried to catch the train, what he is going to do with it?" His victory, thinks the Kentucky paper, is a somewhat awkward one for the Democrats:

> "The position they are now placed in is unprecedented, incongruous and, from a party angle, undesirable. If La Follette's boast that the election of Smith is a victory for the buck-jumpers means anything more than that it is a defeat for the candidate of the regular Republicans, the meaning will be demonstrated in the coalition of the Democrats with the buck-jumpers to push the policies of the buck-jumpers. But surely, if there is any such possibility, there are enough true Democrats in the Senate to prevent that degradation of their party."

But another Democratic paper, the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age-Herald*, regards the situation as altogether gratifying, and remarks:

> "With Senator Smith as chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, the Democrats are in a peculiarly strong and influential position. They have an opportunity to make a legislative record that will serve as a solid basis of appeal to popular support in the coming campaign."

To the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), the situation augurs Democratic success in the coming Presidential election:

> "It is an omen of no small significance, and is another evidence of the fact that conditions are now riper for a Republican split than in 1912, when the Democrats became the beneficiary of the Taft-Roosevelt break."

TO MAKE STRONG ROADS AID THE WEAK

A PIGMY RAILROAD, the Dayton-Goose Creek line, in Southern Texas, "has three locomotives," we are told, and "possibly twice as many cars," yet great is now its fame. By rebelling against the "recapture" clauses in the Transportation Act, carrying its case to the Supreme Court and, when beaten there, causing a lively discussion of railway matters in the press, it seems to have amassed more renown than any other twenty-five-mile railroad on earth. The "recapture" clauses require that "if any carrier receives for any year a net railway operating income in excess of 6 per cent. of the value of the railway property held for and used by it in the service of transportation, one-half of such excess shall be placed in a reserve fund established and maintained by such carrier, and the remaining one-half shall be recoverable by and paid to the Commission for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a general railroad contingent fund." Thus the excess earnings of the stronger roads are diverted for the relief of the weaker. In 1921, so the New York *Evening Post* informs us, the Dayton-Goose Creek "made a profit over and above a 6 per cent. return on its property value of $33,766." As *The Post* goes on to relate, "it so reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission," and "that body, as also required by law, ordered the Dayton Goose-Creek to remit half of the excess to the Commission." So—

"Here began on a road unknown beyond sound of its locomotive whistles the testing of the 'recapture clauses' of the Rail Act of 1920.

"The Dayton-Goose Creek refused to remit and took its case to court on the ground that the law was unconstitutional in that it deprived the road of its property. A Federal Judge dismissed the case. When it reached the United States Supreme Court the legal talent and the directing staffs of nineteen great rail systems had rallied round the obscure banner of this unknown Texas line. Every prosperous road in the country hoped that the 'recapture clauses' could be overthrown.

"In order that weak as well as strong roads might live, the I. C. C. has found it necessary so to fix rates that the stronger roads in many instances make more than 6 per cent. on their valuation. On the theory that anything in excess of 6 per cent. belongs to the public, Congress takes one-half of that excess. Naturally the prosperous roads have resented the 'recapture clauses' and in the Dayton-Goose Creek case fought tooth and nail to destroy them.

"These have been held valid and in a decision that follows the spirit and letter of the Rail Act the roads are reminded that the carrier is not entitled 'to more than a fair net operating income upon the value of its properties which are being devoted to transportation. By investment in a business dedicated to the public service the owner must recognize that, as compared with investment in private business, he can not expect either high or speculative dividends, but that his obligation limits him to only a fair or reasonable profit.'"

The righteousness of making the strong roads help the weak is seen by the Detroit *News*, which makes the point that:

"In spite of the successful roads' insistence on independence and privacy, it is becoming universally recognized that every railroad is part of a single great public highway system, just as streets are units in a city system. A railroad without connections would be comparable to a street without intersections or entrance or exit. The prosperity of a railroad depends on contact with other railroads, and it is fair that the paying road assist the weaker connecting line which assures its prosperity.

"The recapture clause is one incident along the road toward a working out of these truths in practise."

As approvingly, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* observes that "there is nothing confiscatory about a law which virtually guarantees the railroads a return of 6 per cent. on their reported value and permits them to earn 8 per cent. It is not to be wondered at that comparatively few railroads in the country joined in attacking that law." The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, meanwhile, remarks that "the railroads that joined in this litigation ought to rejoice for having lost the suit," as "a victory would have expedited complete government ownership," but the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* asks:

"If railroad net earnings are to be limited to 6 per cent., will railroad stock command a market or must the railroads continue to finance all extension or other enterprise by bond issues, the interest payment on which is not determined by ukase of Congress? If the recapture of earnings above 6 per cent. is to be the absolute privilege of Government, should not the guaranty of 6 per cent. net income be equally absolute? Furthermore, if the Government is to skim off the cream of railroad earnings down to its standard of reasonableness in every fat year, what is to be its duty to the railroads and what are the railroads to do in the lean years when there is no cream and their product of net earnings is below the standard? Does the provision of half the net above 6 per cent. in fat years make a safe reason?

"It is one thing to fix a reasonable rate for railroad service and quite another to deny the reward of enterprise in making the greatest earnings possible under that rate. The railroad problem of the United States will never be solved by making railroad enterprise unattractive to investment capital."

Moreover, the New York *World* protests that—

"The consequences are not likely to prove helpful to immediate railroad efficiency. Strong roads earning not over 6 per cent. on their valuations at the government-decreed rates will tend to extravagances in expenditure rather than see the excess diverted for the benefit of some weak road in another part of the country. And the weak roads will tend to inefficiency on the strength of this prospect of help from the strong roads.

"This is not a situation to command long-continued tolerance. The recapture feature of the Transportation Act contemplates as an accompanying condition a regional grouping of strong with weak roads in a single corporate entity. Its application should follow rather than precede such groupings. The effect of the Supreme Court's decision, therefore, should be to hurry along these groupings, and if compulsory measures are needed, they will have to be applied."

After reminding us that "dividends even on the strongest lines have in recent years, everything considered, been very moderate," the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"Earnings over and above very reasonable requirements for dividend purposes have been plowed back into the business, where, as measured by earning power, funds were most needed, thus avoiding the necessity of going into the open market for additional funds for extensions and improvements. If a material part of this surplus income is taken from the stronger companies, it will of necessity mean that they, under serious handicaps, must go into the market for new funds or else curtail their expansion and improvement of facilities, while their own funds, instead of providing better facilities where they could be most profitably used, will be employed to pay dividends or interest to investors in cheaper stocks—or at best help to build up lines which for one reason or another do not appear to be in a position to serve the community as well as the better managed or better located lines.

"The idea should be abandoned that either by such schemes or by the much touted consolidations program will it be possible to sustain a transportation system which at the present time is not earning in toto sufficient funds to attract capital."

Still, it is recognized that the "recapture" of excess profits has not mulcted the railroads very seriously thus far. Says the Boston *News Bureau:*

"Practically, this clause has thus far had very little effect; first, because it has been virtually unenforceable owing to lack of final valuation for individual railroad properties; second, because the railroads that have been able to earn over 6 per cent. on tentative valuation of their properties are relatively few. It is understood from Washington sources that there is as yet very little money in this 'general railroad contingent fund.'"

Chief Justice Taft, as the papers inform us, defends the Supreme Court's decision by saying, "The new act seeks affirmatively to build up a system of railways prepared to handle promptly all the interstate traffic of the country." As we are further told, previous Supreme Court decisions have authorized the raising of intrastate rates by the Commerce Commission and affirmed the legality of distributing excess earnings of strong roads in disproportionate shares to weak roads. Now the Chief Justice asserts that to stop at these two points would be to take "too narrow a view of the commerce clause."

NOT TO RESTORE THE GERMAN PATENTS

EVERYTHING WE EAT AND WEAR, from gumdrops to sealskin coats, we are assured, is favorably affected by the recent dismissal of Attorney-General Daugherty's suit to force the return to their owners of the German dye and chemical patents seized during the war and sold in 1919 to the Chemical Foundation. At the same time the German chemical industry, which is recognized as the cornerstone of the industries of the Reich, receives a severe setback. For now America can go on making her own medicines, such as cinchocin, a specific for rheumatism; and novocaine, an anesthetic. She can manufacture, under these German patents, dyes and chemicals essential in the steel, cotton, woolen, and tanning industries. The German monopoly which existed at the outbreak of the war no longer exists. We no longer have to pay from $1.50 to $22 per treatment for one patented German specific, as we did during the war; our manufacturers sell it for from 18 to 22 cents. Before the war it could be purchased from only one person; now it can be purchased from six.

"TRAITORS SAY I SOLD TO MYSELF"

Says Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation, and former Alien Property Custodian under President Wilson. "But in taking over the presidency of the Foundation, I got nothing but an obligation, and have had nothing but abuse ever since."

The patents cover a wide field. One of the most valuable is the Haber process for taking nitrate from the air, which can be utilized at Muscle Shoals. The use of any of them can be had by the Government for the asking, and this is important, it is pointed out, because in a large dyestuffs factory there is an unavoidable production of substances that can be directly converted into poison gases and explosives. For example, a slight variation in the process will transform a certain black dye into picric acid.

In 1914, says A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian and then Attorney-General under President Wilson, "nine-tenths of the dyes used in our industries were supplied by German houses. Germany had attained virtually a world monopoly in dyestuffs and medicinals." He adds:

> "An important aid to her success was the advantage taken of the patent laws of several countries. In the United States alone the Germans took out patents by the thousand. As there was little effort by German concerns to manufacture in the United States, these patents were obviously obtained and held in order to prevent the formation of an American dye industry and to make impossible importation from other countries.
>
> "The idea was accordingly conceived that if the German chemical patents could be placed in the hands of any American institution strong enough to protect them, a real obstacle might be opposed to German importation after the war, and at the same time the American industry might be freed from the prohibition enforced by the patents against the manufacture of the most valuable dyestuffs. As a result a corporation has been organized to be known as the Chemical Foundation (Inc.), the purpose of which is to acquire by purchase these German patents and to hold them as a trustee for American industry.
>
> "The first president of the Chemical Foundation (Inc.) will be Francis P. Garvan, to whose clear vision and indefatigable industry I am chiefly indebted in the working out of this plan."

"The Foundation was not created to manufacture under these patents," explains the Richmond *News-Leader*, "but to license their use in order that the chemical industry of this country might be strengthened." As Mr. Garvan points out, "the whole principle on which the thing was founded was to prevent a monopoly, either American or German." Continues Mr. Garvan:

> "The main charge against the Chemical Foundation seems to be that I, as Alien Property Custodian, transferred these patents to myself as president of the Chemical Foundation, or to the Chemical Foundation, of which I was president—patents valued at $10,000,000 for a sum of $250,000, and that, by German reasoning, I derived a personal profit of $7,500,000.
>
> "I deny that I derived any personal profit; or that we sold these properties by a cent for more or less than they were worth.
>
> "The Foundation has never paid as much as my car fare, or an expense account of five cents. Whenever I have been in the office, I have been so careful, knowing the acuteness of German criticism, as to even pay my own private telephone calls. I own no stock in the Chemical Foundation, either directly or indirectly.
>
> "There were 4,802 patents. Of these, only 241 have ever paid us any royalty. The sum of $271,850 was paid to the Government for the patents. The working capital of the Foundation was subscribed by American firms, who were never to receive more than 6 per cent. on their investment, but who have never received anything. In fact, our actual operation deficit last year was $12,735.70."

In rendering the opinion of the U. S. District Court at Wilmington, Delaware, in what Department of Justice officials are said to have regarded as one of the most important government suits instituted in years, Federal Judge Hugh M. Morris said:

> "The plaintiff (Attorney-General Daugherty) urges that the construction hereinbefore placed upon the Trading with the Enemy Act brings it in conflict with the Constitution of the United States in that the power to confiscate enemy property is a legislative power and can not be delegated either to the Custodian acting under the supervision and direction of the President, or to the President. That Congress can not delegate its legislative power is, of course, not questioned. But in the Trading with the Enemy Act there is no delegation of legislative power. The statute is, in practical effect, in the alternative. It contemplates the existence of two classes of enemy property—the ordinary and usual class and a special class distinguished from the former by its relation to the public interest. The statute places upon the President the duty of dividing the enemy property into those classes by placing upon him the duty of designating the property of the latter class. With respect to each of these classes the powers of the executive officers are fixt by the statute. For the sale of property of the usual class the conditions of sale are expressly fixt by the statute. In the disposition of property of the special class—with which the public interest is interwoven, the powers of sale are as broad as those of an absolute owner. . . . Acts done within the field of power marked out by Congress are controlled only by the judgment and discretion of those to whom the power has been granted. The boundaries of that field are barriers for the officers and the courts alike. Beyond those boundaries the officers may not pass, within them the courts may not go.
>
> "It is asserted that the purpose of sale was not to secure a fair value for the property; but to promote the interest of the dye and chemical industries, and that the transaction was in legal effect the granting of a subsidy to private industry. This challenge of the motives of the officers making the sale is supported, I think, neither by the facts nor by the law."

Only a few newspapers comment editorially upon the outcome of the suit. "The motives for bringing it," asserts the Newark *Evening News*, "always have been more or less obscure." The Brooklyn *Citizen*, on the other hand, charges that Mr. Daugherty's object was to "condemn the Wilson Administration, and at the same time mobilize the German-American vote for Mr. Coolidge." Attorney-General Dougherty declares that the Government will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

WANTED—A MILLION HOMES

"YOU CAN KILL A BABY just as truly with a house as you can with a hatchet," said Jacob A. Riis years ago in speaking of the deadly effect of New York's tenements upon the health and welfare of the poorer class. And while building construction in the metropolis was 9 per cent. above normal last year, housing conditions, says a report of the Bureau of Housing to Governor Smith, are worse than they were three years ago, while rents have increased in that time by from 40 to 93 per cent. Sanitary conditions are worse; ventilation is bad; high rents are taking money that ought to be spent for food for the family and education for the children; there is no place for people to move; houses formerly deserted as being unfit for human habitation are being sought, even tho they have rooms so dark that gas must be burned all day, poor toilet accommodations, and no heat or hot water. They have no baths, and most of them are fire-traps. Finally, there are conditions of almost unbelievable congestion, with, for instance, twelve people in four rooms.

Nor does this condition exist in New York alone, declares the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, "the same tale in many particulars could be told of many neighborhoods in Philadelphia," and acute housing shortages are reported from Boston, Cleveland, and Chicago. In St. Louis, we are told by *The Post-Dispatch*, "housing conditions are satisfactory for the well-to-do and well-paid workers, but there is a deplorable shortage of living accommodations for the poorer class." And in Pittsburgh, where the home-building record was broken in 1923, "one of the greatest needs is for comfortable homes to sell or rent at moderate figures." We find the same condition existing in Cincinnati, where the Better Housing Commission reports "the housing shortage, so far as the poorer groups are concerned, is actually worse than it has ever been." In fact, "there is a shortage of between 800,000 and 1,000,000 homes in the United States to-day," announces the National Housing Association.

Coincident with the report of a country-wide shortage of homes come the tales of greedy landlords, high taxes, high-building costs, building unions which create an artificial shortage of skilled workers, and high interest rates. In Cincinnati the Commission finds that tenement rents have practically doubled since 1918, and are still increasing. Overcrowding is reported from all the cities listed above. From various reports the Baltimore *Sun* reaches the conclusion that "millions of workers are affected by the housing situation in New York and other cities." In New York the larger group of tenants—families with an income of $2,000 a year—pay 21.3 per cent. of their income for rent, the Bureau of Housing finds, as compared with 13 per cent. in 1918 and 1919. Some houses had four landlords in two years, and each one raised the rent. Janitors exact a bonus, sometimes more than a month's rent, for obtaining an apartment. Moreover, according to the report:

> "Rents have risen continuously and congestion has increased. Families are being forced into poorer and smaller quarters. They are obliged to double up, two families living in rooms which under normal conditions would be occupied by one family; they are increasingly forced to take in lodgers. The dilapidated, insanitary old houses which were considered uninhabitable in 1920 are now fully occupied and overcrowded. The conditions of upkeep and repair have grown steadily worse."

Last year, notes the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was the largest year in the building industry in the United States. According to figures of the Copper and Brass Research Association some $6,000,000,000—a billion dollars more than for 1922—were spent for construction, and of this amount $2,302,250,000, or almost 40 per cent., was expended for private dwellings, apartments, and hotels. And while these figures show that tremendous strides have been made toward cutting down the housing shortage that resulted from curtailment during the war, "the country is still a year behind in its requirements," maintains the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*. In dollars this shortage is estimated at $1,960,000,000. As the Washington *Star* informs us:

> "Public buildings, in 1923, were the smallest item in the list, only 4.20 per cent. of the total expenditure being on that account. Next came churches, 6.77 per cent.; and hospitals, 7.6 per cent. In succeeding order were office buildings, 10.26 per cent.; hotels, 10.87 per cent.; dwellings, 12 per cent.; industrial buildings, 12.63 per cent.; apartments, 16 per cent., and finally schools, 19.67 per cent."

In the Washington paper's opinion, "there is no subject before the public of more importance than the housing problem." Altho there has been much building in the past four years, the situation remains practically as it was at the close of the war. What are the causes of the continued shortage, and what are the proposed remedies?

In the opinion of the National Housing Association, these three vital factors are blocking construction to-day—"1. High interest rates. 2. High cost of building materials. 3. High cost of labor." Then there are taxes. "If city and State and Federal taxes were cut in half, rents in New York tenement houses would come down quickly," asserts the New York *Times*.

But the dearth of capital for new building, so far as tenement construction is concerned, is produced by the Federal income surtax of 50 per cent., thinks *The Wall Street Journal*. Speaking for New York, this financial daily goes on:

> "All the money available for such enterprises has taken refuge in tax-exempt bonds. To secure even the same yield as the tax-exempt bonds, the builder of a tenement house, with accommodation rentable to small wage-earners, would require an assurance of 17 per cent. clear on his money. This, of course, is out of the question."

Governor Smith, of New York, in that part of his annual message touching upon the housing situation, said:

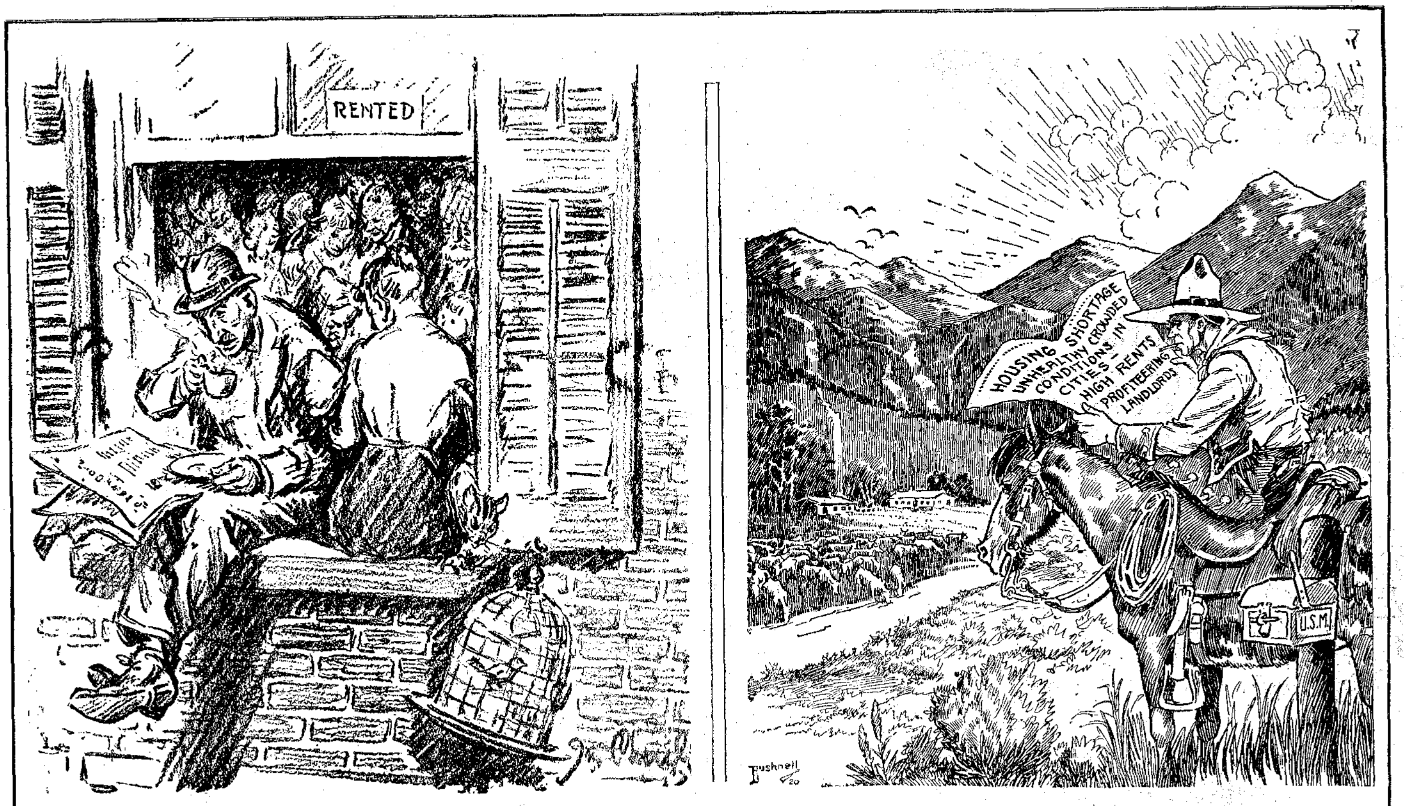
> "The facts as disclosed by the Housing Commission's investigation thus far show that one of the most important things necessary to stimulate the construction of homes and dwellings for those of moderate wage-earning capacity is a freer supply of money at low rates of interest.
>
> "This matter is now receiving the careful consideration of the Housing Commission, but I strongly approve at this time its recommendation that the way be paved for State aid in connection with housing, so that if private capital does not meet the demand for housing at low costs, the State and the various municipalities will be in a position to step in and supply whatever assistance may be necessary."

The President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, on the other hand, maintains that—

> "There is plenty of money for private enterprise to build, so State or city financial assistance is unnecessary. This leaves the question for the city or State to build or rent. Neither can build as cheaply as the speculative builder or promoter can. It is easy for the State and city to build at high cost and rent at low rents and include the deficit in the taxes."

To relieve the housing shortage, the National Housing Association agreed at its recent conference, "at least six remedies must be adopted." They are:

> "1. Banks must let up the embargo on building money. At present banks are unwilling to make loans over 50 per cent. of the value of the building. This retards construction and also allows profiteering on second mortgages.
>
> "2. Builders must be content with smaller profits to stimulate construction.
>
> "3. The type of house for the workingman must be changed so as to get cheaper construction.
>
> "4. Cost of building material must be lowered by increased production, with wages of the makers of the materials the same as now received.
>
> "5. Cities must improve suburban properties, installing sewers, water-mains and electricity, so the land will be available for building operations.
>
> "6. Building codes must be standardized."


RENTED
HOUSING SHORTAGE UNHEALTHY CROWDED CONDITIONS IN CITIES— HIGH RENTS PROFITEERING LANDLORDS
U.S.M.
Bushnell

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HOME LIFE IN NEW YORK

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

"NO WONDER SO MANY POOR TENDERFEET DRIFT WEST, WHERE THERE'S PLENTY OF ROOM AND FRESH AIR"

—Bushnell for the Central Press Association.

A STUDY IN CONTRASTS

Earl Hamilton Smith, writing in the New York *Commercial*, tells us that—

> "Within the law national banks and State banks are, in the main, doing all they can to promote home-building. Direct loans of this sort, however, are limited to one year only, on improved property which is unencumbered, the loan not to exceed 50 per cent. of the property's value. Not more than one-fourth of a national bank's total capital and surplus may be loaned on real estate, whereas 70 per cent. of the resources of savings banks and building and loan associations, up to 60 per cent. of the property's value in each instance, is available."

Two suggestions are made by this writer in a series of articles on the housing situation. One is that life insurance companies unite in "using a portion of their current profits for gilt-edge first-mortgage bonds on small parcels of real estate." This, he believes, would supply one-third of the money needed each year for home-building. Mr. Smith's other suggestion is that Congress create a Federal building-loan bank. In his opinion:

> "This would increase the opportunities of building and loan associations for promoting home ownership, by enabling them, through membership in the proposed system, to supplement their ordinary mortgage money with funds supplied, as needed, by the building-loan bank. "No Federal funds would be used, the money being raised through debenture bonds. The district banks would not be permitted to accept deposits or do any ordinary banking business."

"The most promising relief," thinks the Kansas City *Star*, "is through an extension of home-owning." But in order to do this, more money must be made available for building purposes. In this connection, observes the Buffalo *Express:*

> "It is surprizing that no one has suggested that exempting from State and Federal income taxes all income from mortgages on dwellings would be a simple means of increasing the amount of capital available for the purpose. That method might solve the housing problem in every city in the country in the course of a few years. The grave objection to it is that the bonds of States, counties and municipalities already are exempt from Federal taxation and that the exemption is indirectly a great burden on the mass of small taxpayers. Yet if the amendment to end that exemption should be enacted and an exemption for income from mortgages were made for a definite period, say ten years, the results might justify the exception to the rule that all income from investment should be taxed equally."

In Massachusetts, where many tenants are compelled to pay as high as 40 per cent. of their total income for houses or apartments, and in addition buy their own fuel, the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* suggests that "the rates charged for the use of property be regulated by public service commissions, as the rates of public utilities are regulated." In New York, Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the Lockwood Committee, which investigated the housing situation and building costs, urges that New York City's present tax-exemption law be extended and enlarged, but only as applied to tenements and one and two family dwellings of the cheaper sort. Union labor in the building trades also comes in for a share of Mr. Untermyer's attention. As we read in the New York *Herald:* "Mr. Untermyer goes to the heart of the present problem when he renews his recommendation that labor unions be regulated by law to the extent at least of preventing them from restricting membership and apprentices."

In the opinion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, however, the remedy for the housing shortage throughout the nation is the Mellon plan for the reduction of taxes. Says *The Inquirer:*

> "We have the word of the men at the head of the Pennsylvania League of Building and Loan Associations that the enactment of that plan into law will be a boon to house-owners and those who hope to become house-owners. It will release millions of additional capital for investment in mortgages; it will induce other millions to go into the building industry. All of this, of course, is dependent upon the reduction in the rate on surtaxes. Those who favor the reduction on small incomes and not on the others are blind to their own interests, because it is only by enticing capital from tax-exempt securities that we can get it into the kind of productive industry which helps the prosperity of all the people. There should be a broadening of the apprenticeship system in the building trades; the banks ought to be more public-spirited in loaning money for home-construction, but, above all, there should be tax-reduction all along the line."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

Bonus or tax, bonus or tax?
One of 'em's certainly due for the ax.—*New York World.*

Queer that men should take up a life of crime when there are so many legal ways to be dishonest.—*Richmond News Leader.*

If he cusses Germany still, it doesn't mean that he suffered in the war, but only that he speculated in marks.—*Everett Herald.*

A critic says Europe's civilization is more finished than ours. He probably means more nearly finished.—*Akron Beacon-Journal.*

Something seems to be the matter with the Republicans, for it looks as if only two of them want to be President.—*Charleston Gazette.*

The people are insisting that Congress pass a tax-reduction measure, but the members are busy passing the buck.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

Ford is out of politics—he prefers tractors to detractors. —*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Evolution: Dress, $3.75; frock, $19.98; gown, $65; creation, $225.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

The Congressman who votes for tax-reduction will live to vote another day.—*Washington Post.*

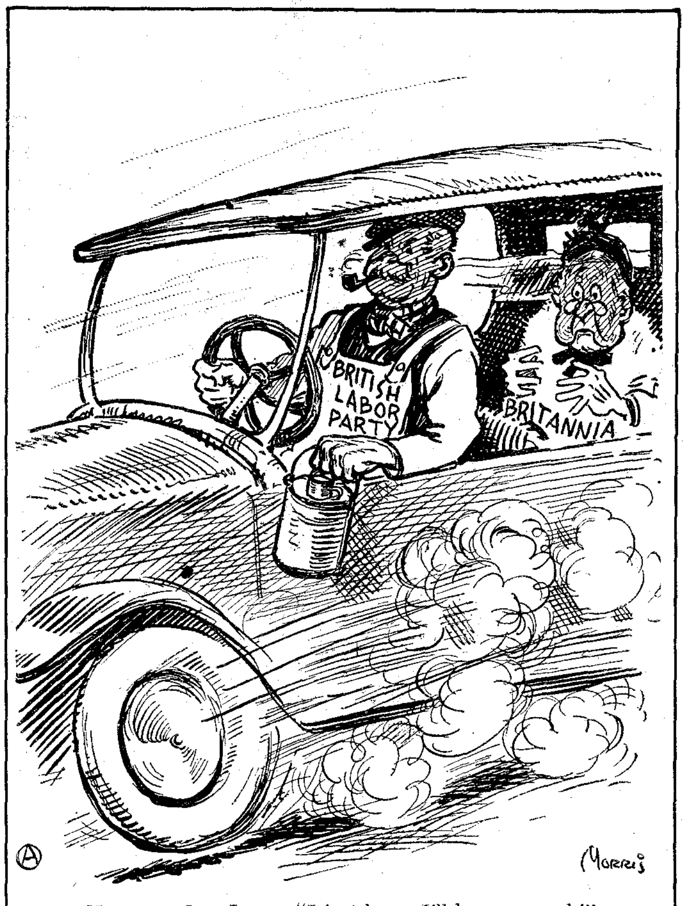
The only fur-bearing animal that appears to be holding its own is woman. — *Associated Editors* (*Chicago*).

Lynchings in 1923 dropt off 50 per cent., but they were still 100 per cent. too many.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Railroads made money last year. This, however, is not news to people who bought tickets.—*Columbia Record.*

The strange part is that Ma Jongg attained such popularity without being denounced by anybody.—*Greenville News.*

Woman may be emancipated, but the hats in the ring don't interest her so much as those in the shop window.—*Memphis News-Scimitar.*



Nervous Old Lady: "I just know I'll have a smash!"
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Railroading has made wonderful progress within a generation. The old-time locomotive couldn't have knocked a jitney more than ten feet.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Bonus-loving Congressmen might offer a handsome bonus to the person showing them how to vote a bonus that nobody will have to pay for.—*New York Evening Post.*

There is a bill before Congress providing for the study of the habits of the grasshopper, but the insect Congress ought to consider is the busy bee.—*Detroit Free Press.*

No matter what may happen in the referendum on the Bok peace plan, one thing is certain: The Dove of Peace has settled over the financial affairs of the winner.—*Fargo Tribune.*

This is a Presidential year, and we suppose we are going to put the Great War grafters in prison even more ruthlessly than we were going to at any time in the last three years.—*Ohio State Journal.*

We are advised that in China the people work from twelve to eighteen hours a day. At last we can understand how Mah Jongg came to be considered a game.—*Kansas Legionnaire* (*Wichita*).

There was a tremendous fruit crop for 1923. We tell you because prices forgot to mention it.—*Columbia Record.*

Perhaps the housing situation will be improved when more people again take a live interest in homes.—*Albany Journal.*

And then again you can recognize the approach to Easy Street by the nervous wrecks along the way.—*Spartanburg Herald.*

If there was no Adam or Eve, as the scientists now assert, who was it began raising Cain?—*Scripps-Paine Service* (*San Diego*).

Jesse James may have been all they say about him, but he never charged $17 for a short ton of anthracite.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

"Can people get married on $3,000 a year?" Well, more easily, it seems, than they can stay married on $30,000 a year.—*Pottsville Journal.*

Blessed are the peacemakers. They will never be out of a job.—*Oil City Derrick.*

Of course Americans trust in God. You can tell by the way they drive.—*Sharon* (*Pa.*) *Herald.*

The latest description of a bigamist is a man who makes the same mistake twice.—*London Opinion.*

Death is ennobling. Every little fur-bearing animal becomes seal when it dies.—*Roanoke World News.*

About the only tax-free securities a poor man can collect are treasures in heaven.—*Chattanooga Times.*

Now that British labor is taking over the government, it will find plenty of employment.—*Washington Post.*

House rent is so high now, it is odd that people don't stay at home to get their money's worth.—*Sumter Daily Item.*

It is a little discouraging to members of the Third Party to know that it usually retains that numeral to the bitter end.—*Kansas Legionnaire* (*Wichita*).

A Sing Sing convict has been pardoned because he was a good actor. That's a fair start—the next step will be to jail a few of the other kind.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

Gold valued at £93,140 arrived at Plymouth from West Africa. But why was the journey to America broken at Plymouth?—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

Los Angeles alienist pronounces a woman insane who has seven husbands. He does not tell the papers, however, which is the cause and which the effect.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

Mr. Garner says we fellers who are demanding tax-reduction are in a conspiracy. Nay, nay, John N. We are not conspiring; we are perspiring from packing the load.—*Houston Post.*

A civilized country is one which believes progress consists in maintaining the death-rate by the prevention of disease and the invention of motor vehicles.—*Kansas Legionnaire* (*Wichita*).

The old-fashioned man who used to encourage the laggard fire with kerosene and hunt the gas leak with lighted matches has a son who would just as soon as not sample moonshine.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

LATIN-AMERICAN IRE AT SECRETARY HUGHES

A STRONG LIGHT on Latin-American opinion of our appearance officially or unofficially in disputes arising over the legitimacy of some Latin-American Governments is afforded by frequently voiced objections in the press of these regions against our habit, as they call it, of "acting as supreme arbiter on the constitutionality of foreign administrations." Thus *El Diario* of Costa Rica expresses its conviction that the people of the United States must be "unaware of the main facts about Latin America, or the strange doings and dictates of the State Department would be as strongly condemned at home as they are abroad." It asks us to recall that "at least half" of the Latin-American countries with which the United States is now in friendly intercourse have governments that came into power through revolution, treachery, or fraud, and it adds:

> "In Peru the Leguia Administration established itself by a *coup de main*. The same observation applies to Bolivia, where amid general indignation the Saavedra régime overthrew the Gutierrez Administration. Not to mention the contemptible tyranny in Venezuela, where fraudulent reelections and crime are considered commonplace, we have the pseudo-governments of Nicaragua and El Salvador, which were elected by fraud and pressure, and those of Honduras and Guatemala, which were founded by the sword. If we add to these widely known cases the Provisional Government of Santo Domingo, which was imposed by the State Department against the will of the Dominican people, and the Obregon Administration of Mexico, which came into being through revolution and assassination, we have a grand total of nine Latin-American countries, all suffering the evils of enthroned minorities raised up in despite of the nation's wish. In the name of what justice or civilization will the United States interfere when such subjugated peoples seek to overthrow their tyrants? Has the passing of the years so dimmed the memories of 1776 in the minds of the American people as to deny to others what they themselves won at the cost of much blood and suffering?"

International photograph

"THAN A STEPFATHER

"Nothing is more disagreeable," say some Latin-American editors of our Secretary of State.

Other bitter criticism of our "protective arm" in the Latin-American press proceeds from their reading of Secretary Hughes's speech before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, assembled in Philadelphia at the celebration of the centenary of the Monroe Doctrine. A host of editors are exclaiming: "Admitting that the United States saved us from conquest from Europe, who is going to protect us now from the United States?" The satiric query is prompted by Mr. Hughes's remark that:

> "With respect to the Latin-American republics, it is our policy not only to seek to adjust any differences that may arise in our own intercourse but, as I have said, to extend our good offices to the end that any controversy they may have with each other may be amicably composed. We are seeking to establish a Pax Americana, maintained not by arms but by mutual respect and good-will and the tranquilizing processes of reason. We have no desire to arrogate to ourselves any special virtue, but it should constantly be recognized that the most influential and helpful position of the United States in this hemisphere will not be that of the possessor of physical power, but that of the exemplar of justice."

In a statement given to the Buenos Aires *Nacion* by Dr. José León Suaréz, described as an eminent Argentine authority on international law, we read that "with the course of time the Monroe Doctrine has become an elastic theory protecting exclusively the interests of the United States, and it is subject to such arbitrary interpretations and applications as circumstances may warrant whenever the Washington Administration sees fit to make use of Monroe's name." Latin-American countries nearer to the United States are generally more outspoken in their criticisms of the Hughes address, as may be judged from *El Nuevo Tiempo* of Colombia, which remarks:

> "Intervention in our internal struggles and protection against European aggression might be regarded in the light of paternal generosity; but history is there to remind us that such altruistic manifestations have served only to humiliate us and to deprive us of our legitimate patrimony."

Similarly acrid, it appears, are the press of Ecuador, Venezuela, and Peru, and their observations may be summarized in the lament of *El Nuevo Tiempo* that, "there is nothing more disagreeable than a stepfather." Mr. Hughes's remarks on commercial relations between the United States and the Latin-American countries also irritate some editors in those parts. As quoted in press dispatches, he said:

> "It should also be observed that in our commercial relations the United States is seeking unconditional most-favored-nation treatment in customs matters. Prior to the beginning of the present year preferential tariff rates had for about twenty years been conceded by Brazil to certain imports from the United States. This had been an anomalous feature of our tariff relations, since the general policy of this Government has been neither to give nor to seek customs preferences.
>
> "In view of the adoption of the tariff act of 1922, Section 317 of which authorizes the President to declare additional duties upon the products of any country that may discriminate against the commerce of the United States, it was felt that this Government could not longer with consistency ask the Brazilian Government to grant to goods of the United States rates which were lower than those which were accorded to similar imports from other countries.
>
> "In making known, in January, 1923, its determination no longer to seek the renewal of preferential treatment, this Government explained to the Government of Brazil that its policy henceforth would be to seek from Brazil as well as from other countries, treatment for goods from the United States as favorable as might be accorded to the products of any third country. Notes have been exchanged with Brazil embodying this policy.
>
> "The Government is contemplating the negotiation of new

commercial treaties with Latin-American countries, or the modification of existing treaties in harmony with the most-favored-nation principle, excepting, however, as in the case of the exchange of notes with Brazil, the special treatment which the United States accords or hereafter may accord to Cuba, in view of our special relations with that republic, and to the commerce between the United States and its dependencies and the Panama Canal Zone."

The efforts of the United States to "estrange its European competitors from Latin-American markets having been fruitless," sharply avers *El Nuevo Tiempo*, Mr. Hughes "skilfully brings forward a proposition granting his country preferred treatment in customs matters," and it adds:

> "The possibility of this suggestion taking definite shape must be met with an immediate refusal, as being incompatible with our national interests. . . . To Mr. Hughes our countries are inexperienced pupils whom he is to guide with an iron hand in order to prevent their misbehavior. Bitter as the truth may seem, it is a fact none the less; and the lives of nations as the lives of men are based on realities and not on idealistic theories. We are at present under the hegemony of the United States. Regrettable and mortifying as this may sound, it is undeniable. So we may as well acknowledge it frankly, and plan the best way of escaping from such a situation in order some day to be able to say that it was only a temporary one."

In the Uruguayan Congress it appears a heated debate took place when a motion congratulating the United States on the Monroe Centennial was bitterly assailed by a strong minority. According to the Montevideo *Prensa* the debate came to a close when the motion carried, and the majority leader declared that:

> "The imperialist policies pursued by certain United States administrations in the name of Monroe have no bearing on the merits of the original pronouncement of that President. Such policies are dictated by the great trusts seeking the extension of protective tariff walls. But the expansionist tendency impelling American traders to conquer foreign markets is not the only phase of American international activity, as was fully demonstrated by America's entrance into the World War with unique disinterestedness on the side of the Allies.
>
> "Furthermore, it was America that presented to the world the admirable plan of the League of Nations, which is opposed to all adventures of conquest, because its postulates are peace and international harmony."

With regard to a proposed Latin League to combat the increasing influence of the United States through the Monroe Doctrine, the Buenos Aires *Nacion* expresses editorial repugnance to it, saying:

> "European countries have frequently offered us cooperation to resist the United States by trying to induce us to enter into an agreement of some kind. But these advances only reveal a profound ignorance of the facts, because the Pan-American idea is no more the creation of the United States than of any other single nation. It is a natural frame of mind, whose continuance and development afford us countless benefits without entangling us in European imbroglios."

Brazil's official friendliness to Mr. Hughes, it appears, exprest itself in an address by her Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Dr. José Felix Pacheco, in which he said:

> "The United States could not keep on maintaining the principle set forth in 1823 if it had not been modified by circumstances. While gratefully acknowledging the disinterestedness the United States showed a century ago, I must strongly emphasize the fact that Brazil never accepted nor considered the Monroe Doctrine as an implication of United States domination or supremacy in the affairs of the New World."

Turning to Cuba's impressions of Mr. Hughes's speech, we find the Havana *Discusion* suggesting that a new declaration be made in order to set down with absolute sincerity the doctrine of complete respect for the integrity and independence of the small Caribbean countries. This daily believes that the ideas of the United States on this point should be "defined once and for all." At the same time it adds the warning that "Latin-American nations must take note that the Monroe Doctrine in no way authorizes them to evade their rightful obligations toward Europe."

In the opinion of some Mexican editors, the preponderance of the United States in Pan-American matters is due to the eagerness of Europe to have Uncle Sam act as collector on the American Continent, and as protector of European investments there. Reports in certain press dispatches that certain European Governments had been urging the State department to give a practical example of "Monroeism" in Mexico's present difficulties elicit a stinging retort from *El Mundo* of Mexico City, which declares:

> "However convenient such a suggestion may appear, all foreigners must understand that the only people to decide upon the evils or the benefits of a Mexican administration are the Mexican people. It is not the business of any foreign government, whether friendly or not, to intervene in our domestic concerns in behalf of Europe's investors, or even in protection of Mexico's own interests. Monroe or no Monroe, this is the unanimous opinion of the Mexican people."

RUSSIAN RECOGNITION IN BRITISH EYES

AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA would lead to a welcome expansion in Britain's export trade, we are told, and some British commercial experts feel that events have been shaping themselves toward an understanding with that country. The improvement in sentiment, according to the London *Statist*, is due in part to the necessities of the Western nations, but mainly to beneficent changes within Russia. The Soviet authorities have thoroughly learned the lesson that while Communism may thrive on disorder, Russia's very existence depends on order, says this weekly, and they realize, it is alleged, that practical application of the social theories which resulted in the famine of 1921, by undermining the economic constitution of the nation, must eventually cause a collapse of their power. We read then:

> "No Government, and particularly no revolutionary Government, can continue to exist which does not enable its people to live in security and maintain a reasonably high standard of living. The dazzle of military glory succeeded for a time in preventing clear perception of the shortcomings of the Soviet Government. The glory has now passed, however, and only the dull realism of economic destruction remains. Sovietism, in order to hold its own, must now prove capable of restoring the life-blood of commerce to a semi-destitute population; and the wits of Russia's rulers are being exercised toward this achievement. Economic reconstruction has thus become the watchword of Soviet Russia's policy. At home this has led to sweeping modifications of the original Communistic program; and in the field of foreign affairs the new economic policy has led to an abatement of Communist militaristic propaganda, and has destroyed the obsession of the revolutionary Government that intercourse with the 'Capitalist' Governments must in time sap their power."

The occasion of the new gathering of Allied representatives on the reparations question, *The Statist* goes on to say, might well be seized for informal discussions on Russian recognition, which in time would lead to direct negotiation with Russia. Settlement of the issues involved, it is predicted, would bring real and obvious advantages to the Powers, tho Russia itself would derive the greatest benefit, and this weekly continues:

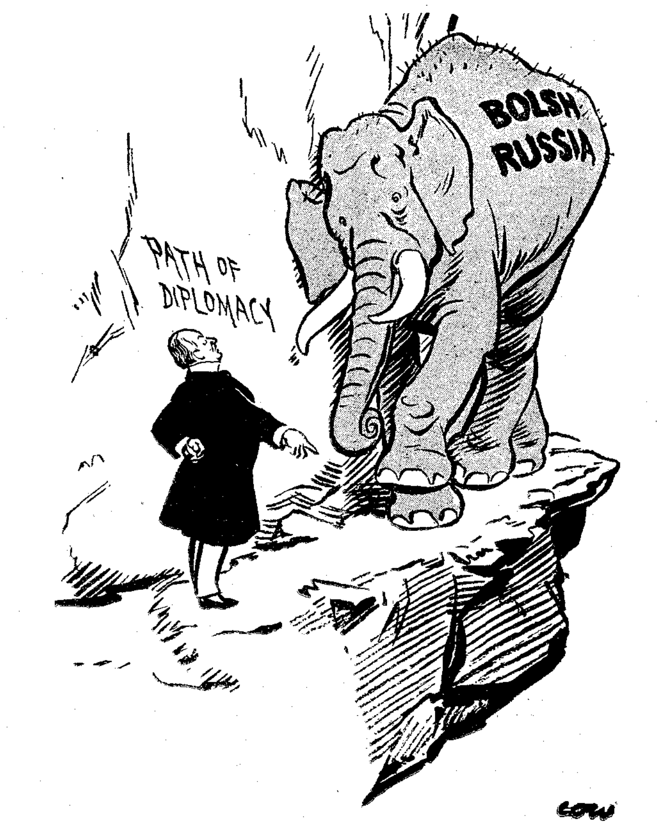
> "In the absence of agreement, indeed, that country's agony must be indefinitely prolonged. At the moment Russia is undergoing an acute economic crisis, due to the low prices of agricultural commodities in relation to industrial products. The situation can be remedied only by promoting free imports of manufactured articles and enabling foodstuffs and raw materials to be freely exported; while for the speedy reconstruction of the country, foreign capital is essential.
>
> "Consideration of these needs should undoubtedly incline the Soviet Government to listen readily to suggestions for a fresh conference. The outstanding difficulty is, of course, the debts question. Until Sovietism agrees to assume the debts of the

Imperial Government and the Provisional Government, and compensate foreign property-holders in Russia, no recognition is possible. As Russia's internal debt has been wiped out by currency depreciation compensation of foreign claimants is now more possible; and the total claims of foreign nationals probably do not exceed the amount of the British debt to America—not too large a debt for a country with Russia's resources. No compromise on the debts question is, of course, possible."

Failure to tackle the problem of Russia promptly, *The Statist* believes, can only postpone indefinitely hopes of payment for Russia's creditors. At the same time, it adds, if the debtor country is able to recover without foreign assistance—by a long and painful process—the result may well be to "lose us our markets as well as our money." In the matter of actual dealing with Soviet Russia, this weekly avers that the following points must be emphasized:

> "1. Any fresh negotiations with Russia should be entered into only after complete agreement in policy between the Western Powers concerned, and particularly between Britain, France and America, as Russia's largest creditors. There is no real obstacle to such agreement.
>
> "2. A detailed scheme for aid in Russian reconstruction should be drawn up and agreed upon beforehand. In other words, Russia should be made a definite offer instead of vague promises.
>
> "3. Only *private* claims should be insisted upon at the new conference with Russia. Urging governmental claims at this stage would in all probability lead to futility.
>
> "4. *Recognition* of the debts only need be urged immediately. The manner and rate of payment could be agreed upon after the main point is conceded."

That the present year "will see a revision of the foreign policies of the European states toward Russia," is the prediction of Foreign Minister Benes of Czecho-Slovakia, as quoted in Prague dispatches.



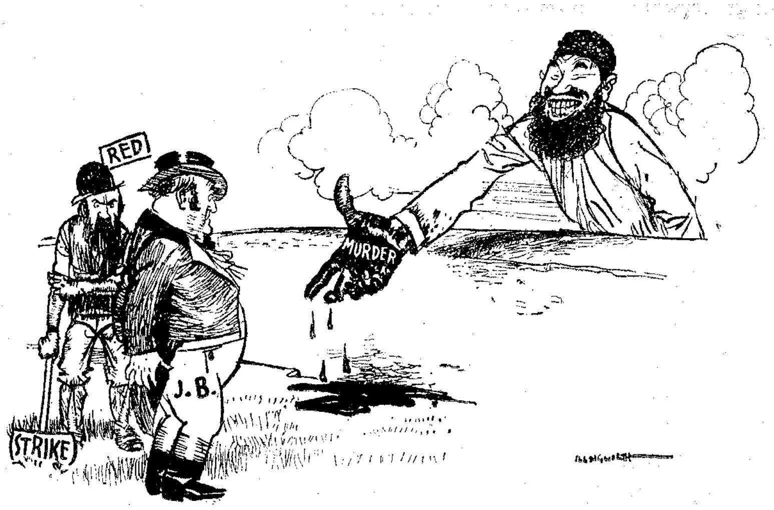
A BRITISH NOTION

THE SOVIET ELEPHANT: "There's room for both of us, provided you don't insist on taking the wall."

—*The Star* (London).

FRENCH FEARS OF GERMAN AIR POWER

Real fright has been awakened in the French mind, it appears, by the subtlety and sweep of Germany's alleged preparations to come back at France from the air. One indication of panic, which is said not to be a customary quality of the French, was a patriotic demonstration arranged by the *Echo de Paris* in the amphitheater of the Sorbonne, at which various high officers of the French Army assisted and spoke. The Paris *Temps* says flatly that in Germany aviation is considered commonly "a marvelous instrument of revenge," and the promoters of this idea are reported to have organized "a vast propaganda for the conquest of the air, a propaganda that reaches from the schools to all classes of German society."



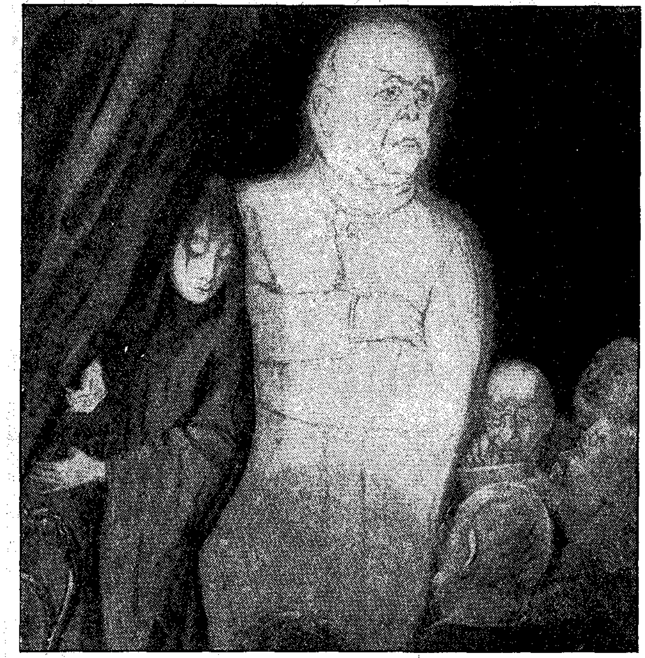
HANDS ACROSS THE SEA

"Well?—What are you waiting for?"

—*Western Weekly Mail* (Cardiff).

The Paris *Gaulois* points out that because certain clauses of the Versailles Treaty prevent much of the activity in aircraft that the Germans would like to indulge, they have tried to make profitable use of certain loopholes in that document. For instance, this daily notes, the Treaty permits the building only of air machines of minor motor power, capable of planing at a low level, so the Germans put all their hopes in sport aircraft to be built according to the type permitted by the Treaty. We are advised also that the German Scientific Society for Aerial Locomotion is encouraging in every way the building of sport airships, and that it has circularized all builders of such machines, urging upon them that Germany must occupy the first place in all the world in the construction of such sport aircraft. This company, we are told, allows the widest latitude to aircraft-builders, but suggests that all machines should be of 35 horsepower to 80 horse-power with a range of 900 miles; that they should be capable of being quickly dismantled and set up anew on carrying surfaces so as to eliminate the need of hangars; and finally that they should be so built as to be transformable from an airship with motor to an airship without motor. *La Gaulois* assures us that the real purpose of this company is, with the backing of the German Government, to erect in all parts of the Reich aviation factories for the making of sport aircraft which can not be prohibited by the Committee of Guarantees on the Treaty. But, it adds, as soon as the obligations of the Treaty have ceased, Germany will be well supplied with aeronautic equipment to enable her to begin immediately to build war machines. In the meantime the pilots and crews of the sport machines will have been thoroughly trained as an air reserve. Such an eventuality is not immediate, this Paris daily concedes, but it is imperative that France stimulate its activities in air science against the day air knowledge and power may be a vital necessity.

Another development of German air progress that disquiets the French, we learn from the Paris *Matin,* is the amalgamation at Munich of several air companies under the title of the Trans-Europa-Union, as a company of international air transport designed to organize, between 1924 and 1926, a system of air-lines bringing into contact the remotest points of the European Continent. According to this Paris daily, the enterprise is trying to secure a monopoly of air navigation in certain countries, and it tells us that there are seven companies in all, of which four are German. This newspaper names them as follows: Aero Lloyd, Rumpler, Junker, and Bayerische; Ad Astra, a Swiss Company established with German capital; the sixth company, unnamed, is Austrian; and the seventh, also unnamed, is Hungarian. But they are all "practically German air organizations." The system of routes as planned is thus detailed:



WHAT SOME GERMANS WISH

"As nobody seems capable of running Germany intelligently, it is suggested that the State arrange with a medium to summon the spirit of Bismarck to set the Government on its feet."

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

"1. London-Continental Line: (a) London-Rotterdam-Bremen-Hamburg-Copenhagen-Malme; (b) London-Rotterdam-Berlin-Koenigsberg-Kovno-Smolensk-Moscow; (c) London-Rotterdam-Berlin-Koenigsberg-Riga-Reval-Petrograd; (d) London-Rotterdam-Cologne-Strasbourg, with two branches, one leading to Athens and Smyrna through Zurich, Genoa, Rome, Naples, and Brindisi—the other leading to Central Africa through Athens.

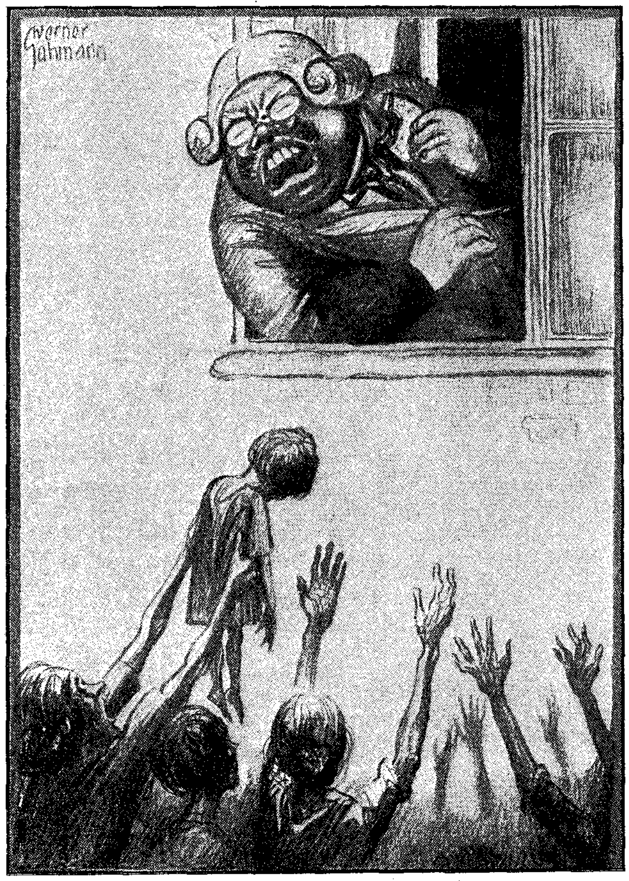
"2. North Europe Oriental Line: This system will include, except for certain regions served by the lines of the foregoing system, a line to Stockholm-Reval-Petrograd-Archangel; and three lines toward the Near East, Central Asia, and Siberia; Archangel-Petrograd-Moscow-Kieff-Odessa-Braila-Constantinople-Edremid-Smyrna; also Kaikov-Rostov-Novorossisk-Batum-Tiflis-Bakou-Teheran; and Samara-Tsaritsine-Astrakan-Baku-Enseli-Teheran.

"3. South line: Its center will be at Lisbon and it will include—Lisbon-Braila-Via-Marseilles-Genoa-Trieste-Belgrade-and Bucharest; also Lisbon-Trieste-Vienna-Glaiwitz-Warsaw-Smolensk, with connections to Siberia and China; also Lisbon-Madrid-Bordeaux-Paris-Cologne-Berlin-Danzig-Koenigsberg-Riga-Reval-Petrograd.

"4. Central and Balkan line: The termini of this line will be at Berlin-Cologne-Lyons-Athens and Constantinople."

The *Matin* observes that with this organization the Germans are entering into competition with companies already operating in Western Europe and in Central Europe, despite the fact that the vast field of Russia is open to them; but they are said to be counting on making agreements with these earlier organized enterprises in order to realize their projects. According to the Paris *Eclair,* the Germans have succeeded "after long and difficult negotiations" in putting under way the plan of an air-line from Seville to Buenos Aires, which is said to have as objective "an understanding between Germany and Spain and the Argentine Republic." This daily, in common with other French journals, declares that "Germany is displaying extraordinary activity in all matters of aerostation; and whether it is a question of air-lines that stretch above every country and reach as far as Moscow, her progress and projects in the air over land and sea are in no way chimerical, and their swift realization may one day surprize us." In the Paris *Courrier du Parlement,* Jacques Mortane, an expert on aircraft and science relates that German air companies have signed agreements on air navigation with several foreign countries, and he proceeds:

"Before long we shall feel the effect of German air activity, and therefore now more than ever we should encourage our air industry, if we do not wish to see the heavens darkened with the web of the German spider.



A GERMAN JAB

The People: "We are starving! Hurry to give us food!"

Bureaucrat: "I'll take care of you just as soon as I have completed my 999 reports."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

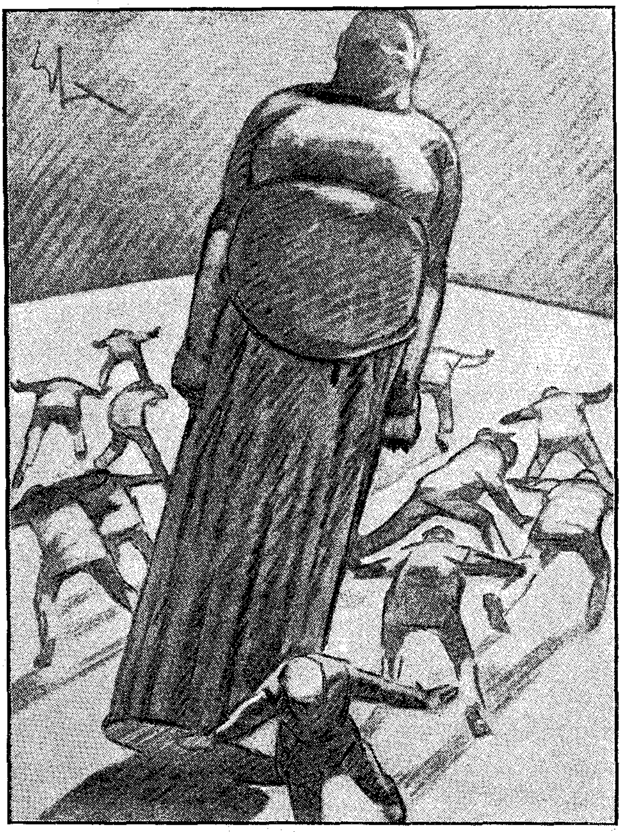
"Let us work unceasingly and let us work with all our might. Let us not be puffed up with our own merit, nor underestimate the qualities of our adversary. Let us not seek to condemn their redoubtable air equipment, for the time is past for that. We have let our chance to surpass them go by, and the weight of this criminal error should fall upon the guilty who deserve it. This is not the moment for discussion, because we are face to face with realities, and to banish the peril we must work. We must improve our methods and our material. We must get the masses interested in aviation and give every facility and advantage to the builders of air-lines and those who develop them."

MISERY AND MISRULE IN GERMANY

THE PLIGHT OF THE GERMANS is familiar enough, we are told, but the responsibility of the German Government for the misery of the people is a fact that some British correspondents assert is not usually noted. According to a representative of the Manchester *Guardian,* the present German Government is "reactionary in the crassest sense." He points out that it governs by decree and is subject to no kind of effective parliamentary control or opposition. The trade unions are impoverished and impotent, it is charged, and in spite of vast unemployment the eight-hour day is disappearing everywhere, and the unions are unable to resist. We read then:

> "The functioning of normal civilized democracy has simply been suspended. As the German Government shows no sense of social justice nor even the will to tax wealth (as it could easily be taxed), so that at least a serious attempt could be made to balance the Budget, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that while a foreign loan is essential to avert complete disaster, it ought not to be accorded without the strictest and most peremptory conditions involving some kind of financial control or supervision."

The *Guardian's* correspondent goes on to say that it is difficult to find any excuse for a German Government which imposes taxes that "fall lightly on the rich and heavily on the poor." Throughout the past year, he relates, the major percentage of revenue from income tax was derived from a 10-per cent. wage deduction. About 80 per cent. of revenue from taxation now in force under the Emergency Powers Law will be made up of taxes on wages, turnover and consumption, and it is said that the remaining 20 per cent. of revenue will be made up by proceeds from the income tax proper and from tax on fortunes by death duties. The latter are "extraordinarily light," and, we read:

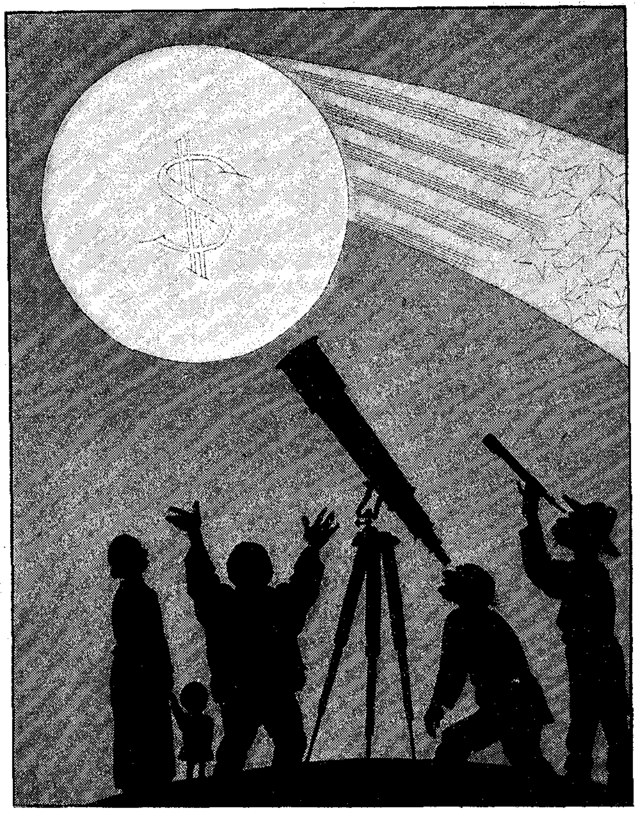


AN ITALIAN VIEW

"The German colossus totters, and every man looks out for himself."

—*L'Illustrazione Italiana* (Rome).

> "There has never been so much social injustice in Germany as now. Never has the contrast between rich and poor been so glaring. At no time have entire classes been submerged by misery so desperate. The war winters of 1916, 1917, and 1918 remain like nightmares of poverty and shortage in the minds of German townsfolk, but the hardship was more evenly distributed, the shops were empty, and even the rich found it difficult to obtain one square meal a day; while the poor, altho suffering from malnutrition that in the course of long months led to wide-spread weakness and disease, did not die of downright starvation, as many are doing now.
>
> "Officials statistics show a slight decrease in mortality during the first nine months of this year as compared with the first nine months of last year, and, indeed, public health continued to improve long after the Ruhr was invaded. The relapse did not come until the autumn, when vast unemployment began and the penalty for inflation had to be paid."



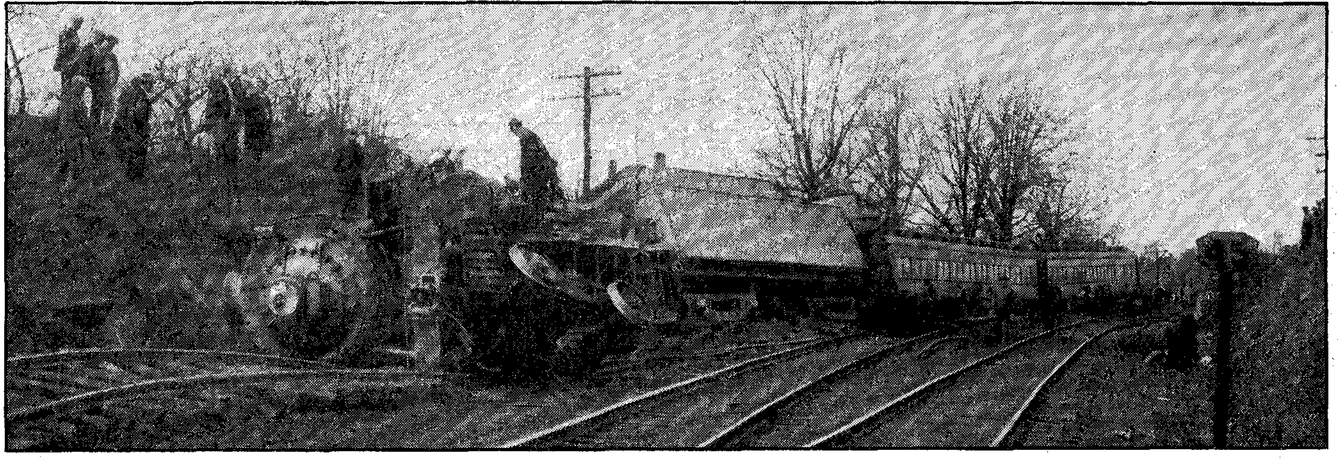
A COMET THE GERMANS WOULD LIKE TO SEE

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

Speaking of his explorations in the workers' quarters in the north of Berlin, this correspondent relates that he found entire families trying to live on unemployment doles of between three and five and a half marks a week, and he adds:

> "One old woman lived in a tiny cellar on an unemployment dole of 3½ marks a week. The walls were damp and slimy, the wind blew in through a broken window which, high up on a level with the cobbles of the courtyard, also let in a little dim light.
>
> "In two rooms up four flights of stairs a man lived with six children. Two grown-up daughters received a weekly unemployment dole of 1½ marks each. Both rooms were absolutely bare, every article of furniture having been sold except one bed, consisting of a rickety wooden frame with some bits of string tied across, and on these a bundle of rags to serve as a mattress. The man seemed stupefied by misery, but the woman wept hysterically when she spoke of it, and said she would commit suicide.
>
> "One man with seven children lived in a damp, draughty shanty which he himself had built on a little plot of land just outside the town. He had been discharged from the Bergmann Electrical Works for taking part in a demonstration. Those who are discharged for 'misdemeanor' get no unemployment pay for one month. This man and his family had been living for a fortnight on nothing at all except a few crusts the children could beg and potato peel they could pick up on refuse heaps. He will continue this existence for another fortnight, after which he will be entitled to apply for unemployment relief."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



"THERE ARE OMINOUS SIGNS" OF A "NEED TO INCREASE 'SAFETY-FIRST' WORK"

"The record now being made is still much better than that of ten years ago, but it is getting worse, whereas it should continue to improve. . . . It behooves the officers of every railway in the country to begin to give increased attention to safety work among employees."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS INCREASING

THE EFFECTS OF THE SAFETY DRIVE begun in 1910 are wearing off, thinks *The Railway Age* (New York). Accidents are increasing on the railroads, and signs are not wanting that their employees are getting careless. This is not a complaint by a member of the great public, but a sober statement by an organ of the railways themselves. The writer thinks that an old-fashioned revival is needed, in which some of the railway authorities should be asked to step up to the mourners' bench and express conviction of sin. Don't wait for a cataclysm of accidents, he advises, but begin now to give increased attention to safety work. He writes:

"There are ominous signs that many railway managements need to increase and intensify 'safety-first' work among their employees.

"It is known to all persons who have thoroughly studied the facts that a very large majority of all kinds of accidents on railways are due to failures of the human element in operation. If the plant of every railway should be made as perfect as the utmost ingenuity of the human brain and the investment of capital could make it, at least three-fourths of all those who are injured and killed in railway accidents would continue to be injured and killed, unless officers and employees should constantly bear in mind that safety should always be given first and paramount consideration.

"Great improvements in the physical plants were made throughout the history of the railways up to the year 1907. In that year, however, the record of fatalities was the worst in history, and it continued to be relatively bad for some years afterward. Railway officers recognized the fact that no substantial improvement in the situation could be made as long as so many of the employees continued to take careless and reckless chances affecting their own safety and that of passengers. In 1910 there was begun and rapidly spread over the railways the 'Safety First' movement. It consisted primarily in bringing about organized cooperation between the officers and employees of every road to reduce accidents. It brought home to all officers and employees the imperative need for each and every one of them, in the interests of his railway and himself, to avoid doing the innumerable things that resulted in accidents.

"This movement and its results constituted one of the most remarkable and satisfactory chapters in the history of railway operation in the United States. It caused a steady and rapid reduction of fatalities to all classes of railway employees and patrons. It made it possible to record the fact that in 1921 there was made the best railway accident record in history. In that year the total number of persons killed on the railroads was only about the same as in 1889, altho there had been an increase of 140 per cent. in the number of employees, of 225 per cent. in passenger business, and of 400 per cent. in freight business. The record of 1922 was almost as good as that of 1921."

The record of 1923 will be much less satisfactory, the writer believes. There has been a large increase in the number of employees and in the traffic handled, but it has not been sufficient to explain, much less justify, the increase in accidents. He continues:

"In the first six months of 1922 the number of non-trespassers killed in train and train-service accidents, excluding persons killed at highway grade-crossings, was 773, while in the first six months of 1923 it was 1,003, an increase of about 30 per cent. The increase in the number of employees on duty killed was from 511 to 714. The record of the second half of the year 1923 probably will not show any improvement.

"The record now being made is still much better than that of ten years ago, but it is getting worse, whereas it should continue to improve. Ten years ago railway accidents were constantly being 'played up' in the press, and they were one of the principal causes of anti-railway sentiment and agitation. For some years the accident record of the railways has been so good that it has attracted little attention from the press and public. It is as notable as ominous that recently railway accidents have been receiving increased prominence in the press, and that old-fashioned proposals that, in the interest of safety, officers and directors be required to ride on the locomotive cow-catchers are beginning to reappear.

"It behooves the officers of every railway in the country to begin to give increased attention to safety work among employees. The safety officers should be given more support by the executives. There is needed a great revival of the 'Safety-First' movement. It should not be delayed until a really bad accident record is being or already has been made."

Lack of space between trains is blamed by an editorial writer in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York) for many railroad accidents. Such lack of space interval is common, he says, to all railroads which handle a heavy passenger traffic, and is the result of the more crowded railroads' inability to handle the peak-load passenger traffic with their present trackage without running trains in sections close to each other or causing the passengers considerable delay and inconvenience. He continues:

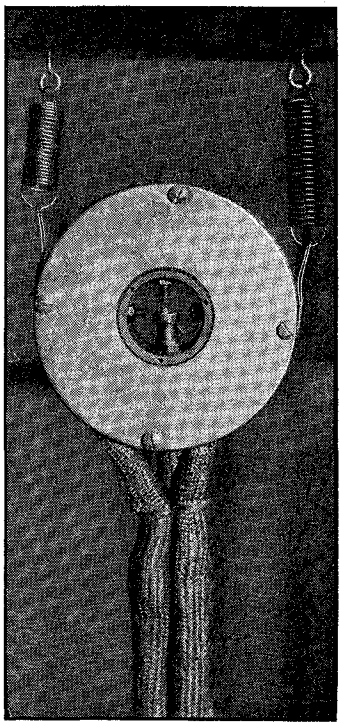
"The operation of regular trains in sections is not inherently wrong. In fact, it is safer than running extra trains. The wrong lies in operating the sections close together in order to increase the peak capacity of the trackage and to satisfy the demand that all sections of an advertised train reach their destination as close as possible to the schedule time.

"The result is that we have trains traveling at 60 miles an hour only four or five minutes apart, *sometimes less!* Under such conditions no amount of human or mechanical vigilance will prevent a repetition of the Forsyth accident. Automatic train-control will reduce the number of such accidents, but will not prevent them. Moreover such a system of train-control is bound to decrease the vigilance of the enginemen and to increase their dependence on a mechanical device that by its very nature will not be put to the test of operation until the very time that it is most needed. The existing automatic train-control devices are largely new and untried. Legislation making their use obligatory before they have been given severe tests under actual operating conditions might easily result in increasing rather than decreasing the number of rear-end collisions or similar accidents.

"The road to accident-prevention lies in so increasing the space interval between passenger trains that when a train is delayed or stopt there will be sufficient *time* for the crew to protect their train against the failure of the following engineman to observe, or of the mechanical devices to respond to, the danger. And that means some reduction in peak-hour track capacity and some inconvenience to those passengers who do not buy the early reservations on the popular trains."

A MICROSCOPE FOR SOUNDS

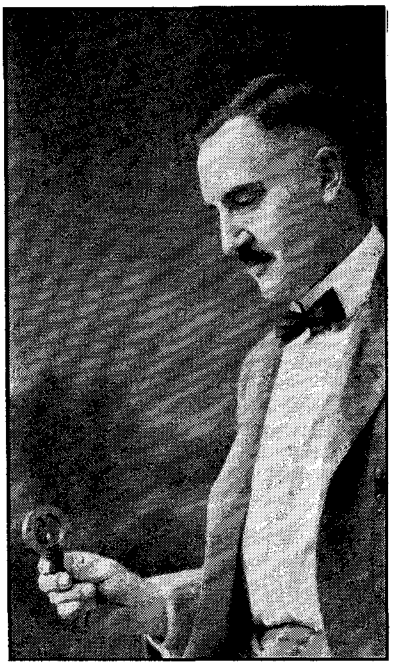
SOUND VIBRATIONS beyond the power of the ear to catch, because they are too high in pitch or too faint are in future to be made audible by an invention of Dr. Phillips Thomas, just announced by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. In its experimental stage, according to S. M. Kintner, Director of Research for the Westinghouse company, the "electric ultra-audible microphone," as it has been named, has been used successfully to transmit by radio the highest notes of the voice and of musical instruments which the ordinary transmitter and receiver reproduce as mere noises. He declares the device has been so perfected that ships can pick up the warnings of fog-horns or other sound warnings beyond the range of the human ear; that the finer sound-vibrations of organs of the human body, such as the heart and brain, can be studied, and that entomologists can distinguish the sounds made by tiny insects heretofore inaudible to humans. Mr. Kintner is thus quoted in the New York *Times:*



IT HEARS THE INSECTS CALL

Love-songs of the midges are audible in this new microphone.

> "To all these sounds the normal human ear is in the same relation as the deaf person is to sounds we hear distinctly. The ultra-audible microphone will do for the human ear what the microscope does for the eye.
>
> "The musical note we call middle C is produced by a sound vibrating 256 to the second. The average telephone can transmit and receive sounds vibrating not over 5,000 a second. At 12,000 vibrations per second we reach the upper limit of musical sound for most ears, and at 20,000 the sound is too fine to reach the average human ear. With the new device, which will register sounds of an infinite number of vibrations from 20,000 up, we will be able to reproduce and record, if not to hear, all the sounds of the earth of which heretofore we have remained in complete ignorance."



DR. THOMAS, THE INVENTOR

The Times goes on to comment:

> "Dr. Thomas's device consists of a ring of insulating material on the inner side of which two tiny electrodes are set opposite. A high voltage is passed through the electrodes, producing a soft, purplish glow discharge as it flows between them. This flowing light is highly sensitive to sound vibrations, flickering with the sounds and causing changes in the flow of current which can be transmitted to reproducing machines or recorded by a stylus.
>
> "Members of the Department of Entomology at the American Museum of Natural History profest a great interest in the new invention. It has long been known, they said, that certain birds, insects and even animals which to the human ear were dumb, made vocal or body sounds in communicating with each other. Male and female insects undoubtedly called to each other by sounds too high pitched for the human ear, they said. They declared that the new microphone, if made available to science, would open a vast realm of study to the entomologist."

In its editorial columns the same paper has this to say:

> "Vast worlds invisible to the naked eye of man have in recent times been brought within his sight by the telescope and the microscope. There is prospect now that other worlds as vast, which have hitherto seemed dumb to the ears of man, will be brought within his hearing. Some may regret that the range of human hearing has been so widened that we may become conscious of that 'infinite symphony made by the insects,' which George Eliot intimated would bring to our consciousness a new world of misery. But it is not an intrusive world. It may not be heard except by those who put their ears to the microphone."

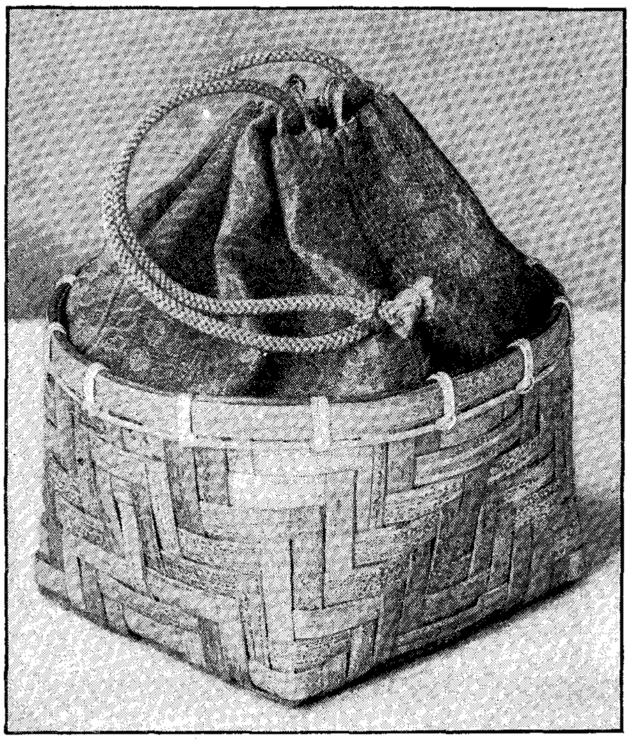
The following additional particulars are from a press bulletin sent out by the Westinghouse Company, which tells us that the new instrument was developed during the study of a radio-broadcasting problem. We read:

> "Practically all telephone and radio transmitters now in use depend for their operation on a thin disc of metal (or diaphragm) which is vibrated by the sound and makes the electric transmission of speech possible. Unfortunately no diaphragm so far responds perfectly to sounds having vibrations above 4,000 times a second; and since many musical sounds have vibrations higher than this rate, music broadcast by such transmitters is not absolutely perfect. Dr. Thomas discovered the fact that the glow-discharge would vibrate in perfect sympathy with every possible sound, and hence was able to transmit music perfectly for broadcasting purposes.
>
> "But its greater possibilities soon became evident. As far as can be determined, the glow-discharge will respond to any air vibration up to the uttermost limit, whatever that may be. Hence by its use all sounds in the ultra-audible region can be identified and studied with ease.
>
> "The potential value of such an investigation is evident if we consider an allied field, namely, ether vibrations. For a long, long time men knew only two kinds of ether vibrations—heat and visible light. Since then scientific research has added other forms of ether vibrations, such as the X-rays, electric waves, ultra-violet or actinic rays, and radio waves. The great usefulness of all of these different forms of vibrations is common knowledge. Ultra-audible sound vibrations may prove to be equally valuable in many now inconceivable ways."

A HEN THAT TURNED INTO A ROOSTER

SEX-TRANSFORMATION IN POULTRY, due to disease, has been noted several times lately, and there is apparently no doubt about the facts. A striking case, in which all details were investigated and recorded, is reported from the animal-breeding research-department of Edinburgh University, Scotland, by F. A. E. Crew. Writing in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington) Mr. Crew tells the tale as follows:

"In February, 1921, a Buff Orpington was brought to this Department. During the preceding January its owner had decided that there was far too much crowing for a city pen, and she had the male bird killed. Shortly after this it was noticed that a great deal of crowing was still coming either from the pen or from somewhere near by, and at length it was found that one of the hens was responsible for the noise. This bird was three and one-half years old, pure-bred, and had ceased to lay in the late summer of 1920. She had raised several broods of her own chickens. On her arrival here she exhibited the classical signs of early ovarian disease, the head-furnishings were larger than those of a typical hen of her breed, the left spur was three millimeters, the right one two millimeters in length. The plumage was entirely henny. She crowed persistently, but as one practising, and her sexual behavior was completely indifferent.



By courtesy of the "Journal of Heredity" (Washington, D. C.)

NOTICE THE SPOTS ON THE BAMBOO STRIPS

These patches which are so ornamental are caused by a parasitic fungus with which the Japanese inoculate bamboo.

"In April, 1921, the vascular tissue of the head had become markedly turgescent, so that the eye appeared to be deep set amid flaming red congested flesh; and the comb, wattles and spurs had progressively increased in size. The bird had begun to molt irregularly, and was suffering from an intractable diarrhea, losing weight and seeking solitude. By October she had become completely cocky-feathered, tho she could never retain her tail sickles. The spurs were now one centimeter in length, and the legs had assumed the red tinge which characterizes the male of her breed. She was carefully nursed through the winter, and by February, 1922, she had overcome the more urgently dangerous symptoms, was crowing lustily with a challenging note, and was readily attracted by hens. 'He' fought with every male in the yard and was gently courteous to hens. In fact, only by one with an intimate knowledge of poultry, or by placing it alongside a 'real' male, could it be told that this bird was different from a typical male. Its stance was different from that of a cock, for the bird was shorter on its legs, and these were set at a different angle with the body.

"On February third, the bird was penned with a virginal Buff Orpington, far removed from all other birds. On June sixteenth the hen became broody and was set upon nine of her own eggs laid during the previous eighteen days. On July seventh two chickens were hatched. By this time the father of these chickens had again become seriously ill and began to lose weight rapidly. On December twenty-ninth 'he' fell into an opened drain and was drowned.

"The bird described had been, up to the age of three and a half years, an unremarkable hen; she had laid many eggs and had raised many of her own offspring. Her history was intimately known, for her owner kept but few birds. In the autumn of 1920 she began to suffer from disease of the ovary; the ovarian tissue was progressively destroyed, and the effects of this pathological castration were seen. But the conditions which were created were those favorable for the differentiation and growth of spermatic tissue. The bird became anatomically equipped to function as a male and actually became the father of chickens. Under these circumstances, in which a 'determined' female becomes a 'somatic' male as a result of a definite change in its metabolism, it would be expected that the proportion of the sexes among its offspring would be one male to two females. Of the two chickens one is a male, the other a female; they have been mated, and their offspring are typical Buff Orpington chickens."

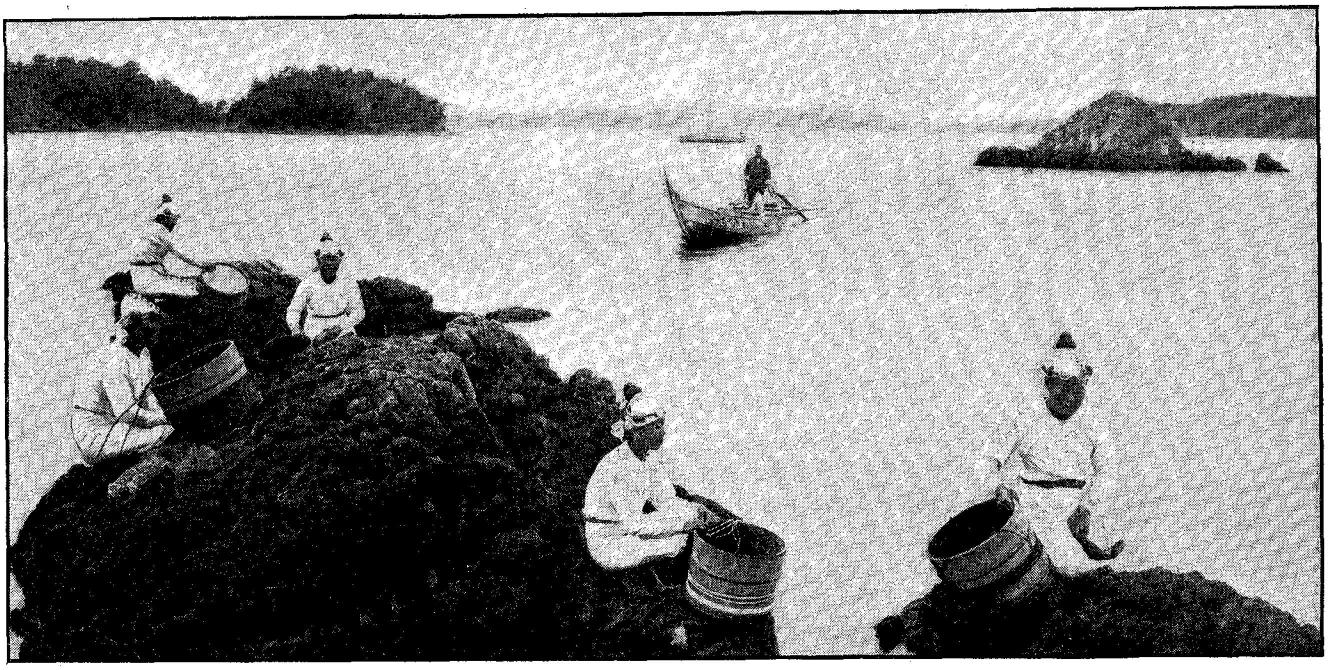
AN ORNAMENTAL PARASITE—A parasitic fungus, cultivated by the Japanese to decorate the bamboo culms used for making baskets and other utensils, is described by Tyozaburo Tanaka, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington). Mr. Tanaka reminds us that parasites of economic or artistic importance tend to raise their class from the ill-repute they commonly enjoy. He writes:

"In the West the mistletoe is cherished for its prettiness and Yuletide associations; the Eastern peoples cultivate parasitic fungi because they ornament the bamboo culms on which they grow. The beauty thus obtained has economic value, for the bamboos are used in making baskets, flower-pots, chop-sticks, utensils and other objects. Different fungi produce different shades and types of ornamentation. The best known among the culm-infecting fungi is *Miyoshia fusispora*, which attacks the bamboo. The large oblong patches of various shades, formed by this fungus, produce an ornamental effect for which such bamboos are highly valued. The natural habit of the fungus is complemented by inoculations artificially made to give the patches their right position and shape."

MICE INHERIT WHAT THEIR FATHERS LEARNED—White mice have been taught the meaning of the dinner-bell. What is more, they have been able to transmit some sense of its significance to their offspring so that they may be more easily taught to jump for the table when the bell rings. The experiments are told of in *Science*, by Prof. Ivan P. Pawlow, the Russian physiologist, who visited this country last summer. They are important in that they testify on a much-disputed point in practical eugenics, whether or not acquired ability may be inherited. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"The first generation of white mice required 300 lessons before they realized that the ringing of an electric bell meant that dinner was ready. After that they quickly trotted to the feeding-place when they heard it tinkle. Their children caught on to the trick after only 100 lessons, while their offspring in turn learned after only 30. The fifth generation had apparently so well inherited the tendency to 'obey that impulse' that after only five trials they were ready and waiting.

"Professor Pawlow says he hopes future generations will know the meaning of an electric bell just as surely as a new-born chick knows the meaning of a fragment of grain. In the case of the chick, the instinct, which he terms a 'conditioned reflex,' is inherited. These recent experiments and others which have convinced the professor that all human activity is based upon 'conditioned reflexes' are used by him as basis for the opinion not only that such 'instincts' may be acquired and inherited, but that their study belongs to physiology rather than to psychology. A study of the physiology of the brain is, he asserts, the best way to a knowledge of the laws of the subjective world."



Courtesy of David Starr Jordan

"THE PEARL DIVERS AT TATOKU FORM AN INTERESTING GROUP"

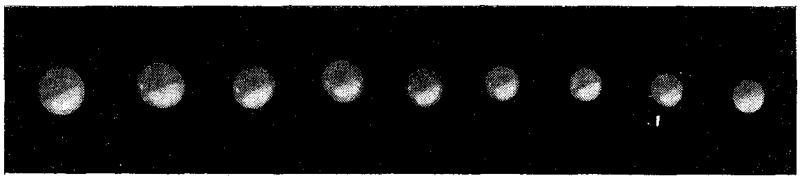
"These are all young women, vigorous and muscular. Women are preferred to men, as it is claimed they can stay under water longer."

A JAPANESE PEARL-FARM

PEARL-CULTURE ON A HUGE SCALE has been made possible by the discoveries regarding the artificial stimulation of pearl-formation in oysters. The resulting pearls of course are real, altho not naturally or spontaneously produced. In *The Scientific Monthly* (Lancaster, Pa.) Dr. David Starr Jordan tells of a visit to the largest of the Japanese "pearl-farms," owned by Kokichi Mikimoto, originator of the "culture-pearl" industry, and producer of some half-million dollars' worth yearly. It has long been known, Dr. Jordan tells us, that a species of pearl-oyster inhabits the waters of parts of southern Japan. It is a small species, much less robust than the "Panama" oyster of the Gulf of California and the west coast of Mexico. He goes on:

"The Japanese people cared little for pearls or other jewels, but they have found a ready foreign market for the relatively few gathered by the pearl-divers of Shima, who used to bring them in along with abalone and agar-agar, a seaweed largely used in medicine.

"In pearl-fishing, Kokichi Mikimoto became early interested. It is well known that the pearl is secreted, layer by layer, from the mantle or soft envelop of the pearl-oyster to cover a form of irritation, usually that of some parasitic worm. In the early nineties, Dr. Kokichi Mitsukuri, dean of the College of Science in Tokyo, suggested to Mikimoto the possibility of producing pearls by artificial irritation. This idea was carried into practise by Prof. Isao Iijima, and Mikimoto, aided by his clever son-in-law, Dr. Nishigawa, undertook in 1880 the bold plan of pearl-farming on a great scale, a large and costly venture demanding great initial faith, the first harvest being marketed eight years later.



ONE DAY'S CATCH, ACTUAL SIZE

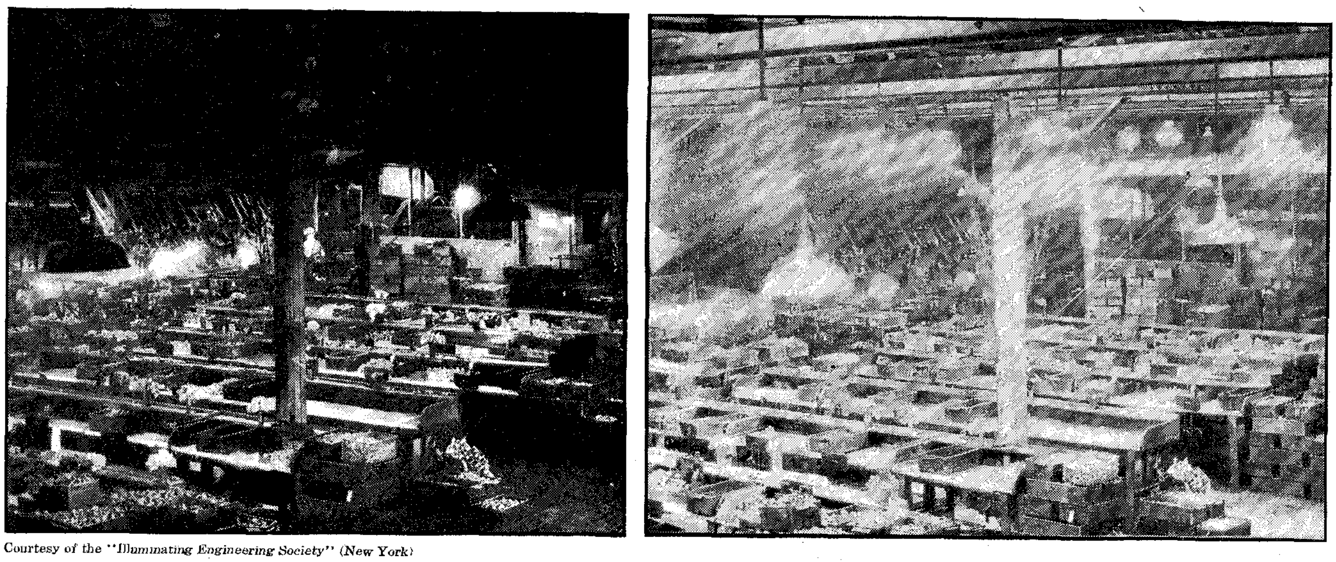
"Our visit ended, Mikimoto gave the whole pearl catch of the day as a present to Mrs. Jordan, a friendly souvenir of a delightful and instructive visit."

"Leasing the picturesque island of Tatoku as a base of operations, he secured the rights to about fifty miles of the bays around it. A portion of this area is given to the spat or young oysters. Small stones are scattered over the bottom, and to these the newly hatched fasten themselves by a byssus or set of threads. These are left to grow for about three years. They are then gathered and under the mantle of each one is introduced a small round fragment of oyster shell (mother of pearl). These are then transferred to the south side of Tatoku Island into water so deep (thirty to forty feet) as to prevent all danger of freezing. The animals are 'planted' about a foot apart and held for some five years more, when they are brought up by divers, nearly every one having then a pearl of some value, the market price of these 'culture pearls' (*Yoshoku Shinju*, "pearls for foreign taste") ranging usually from $200 downward, according to their size, form and purity. As they are of exactly the same substance and color as the natural or 'uncultured' pearl, there is no real reason why they should not have the same value. The culture pearl is formed about an irritating bit of mother-of-pearl; the other is the sarcophagus 'of a worm untimely dead.' Each sort has the same luster and sheen, a quality which can not be imitated by any form of 'paste' or artificial pearls. The chief drawback, a tendency to flatness on one side of the culture pearls, has been largely overcome.

"The best methods of irritating the pearl-oyster have been carefully studied, and patents of this process have been taken by Mikimoto. Following his methods several other pearl-farms have been established in similar waters elsewhere in southern Japan. The output of the Mikimoto farm for 1921 amounted to about 1,200,000 yen ($600,000). The total yield from Japan now approaches $5,000,000 yearly.

"The pearl-divers at Tatoku form an interesting group. These are all young women from eighteen to thirty-five years of age, vigorous and muscular. It is said that the profession has become hereditary in the province of Shima. Women are preferred to men for this work, as it is claimed that they can stay under water longer (two to three minutes). Their husbands find employment in taking care of the shells and pearls, and in other duties about the island. Mikimoto's divers wear cotton suits not unlike pajamas, white cotton caps, and a large water glass for better vision. Each one as she dives from the boat has with her a floating tub in which to deposit her clutch. In the interval between plunges the divers kept up a sharp whistling, a process which is said to give them lung-strength for their work.

"The salt water tends to coarsen the skin and to redden the hair, but the women seemed unusually robust, and in their way not unattractive. Like all other Japanese, they are endlessly



Courtesy of the "Illuminating Engineering Society" (New York)

THE OLD AND NEW LIGHTING: "THE NEW LIGHTING INCREASED PRODUCTION 12.5 PER CENT"

good-natured. These women are in their way aristocrats among divers, unlike the red-skirted, naked-shouldered water-sprites who gather abalones and agar-agar off other places in Japan.

"The rearing of pearl-oysters is not without its difficulties. Star-fishes sometimes invade the beds, thrusting their protrusible stomachs into the opened shell and then digesting out the animal. Carnivorous sea-snails attack the oysters, and boring worms and mollusks do their share of mischief. Sting-rays are often destructive as on ordinary oyster-beds. The growth of certain seaweeds sometimes chokes the young animal. Worst of all an invasion of a type of minute organisms from the Kuro Shiwo occurs at times.

"The harvest season for pearls is in early December, but Mikimoto sent out for our edification nine of the divers, each one bringing in a pearl-oyster. Opening these in his summer house on the hill, a pearl was found in each one. Two of the oysters were fried for my luncheon and in one of these (very delicious by the way) I found a minute natural pearl. Our visit ended, Mikimoto gave the whole pearl catch of the day as a present to Mrs. Jordan, a friendly souvenir of a delightful and instructive visit."

SAVING MONEY BY BETTER LIGHTING

INCREASED ILLUMINATION in a factory may more than pay for itself by speeding up production. This appears from a paper on "The Relation of Illumination to Production," read before the Illuminating Engineering Society and printed in its *Transactions* (New York). The paper is a report of tests made by the writers, D. P. Hess, of the Timken Roller Bearing Co., Cleveland, and Ward Harrison, of the National Lamp Works, of that city. These engineers write as follows:

> "This test was conducted in an effort to establish what relationship, if any, exists between illumination and production in a roller-bearing plant.
>
> "About 15 per cent. of all those employed in the plant are inspectors, and the section chosen for the test was known as the Green Inspection Department. The nature of the work in this department consisted of inspecting the material in the green, i. e., just as it was turned out by the automatic screw-machines and before heat-treating. The material inspected consisted of various sizes of cups, cones, and threaded cones, which are separate parts of a roller-bearing. Some of the work requires close visual inspection, while in some of the gaging relatively little is required of the eyes.
>
> "The lighting system at the beginning of the test consisted of six outlets, four of which were equipped with 200-watt clear lamps, and two with 150-watt clear lamps.
>
> "During the greater portion of the time during the first two weeks of the test, the lighting system was used as a supplement to the natural daylight. The resulting average illumination was approximately 5 foot-candles.
>
> "The new lighting system consisted of 28 diffusers mounted 12 feet from the floor. This type of lighting unit has an enclosing globe producing an even distribution of light with soft shadows.
>
> "The test was planned to include investigations of the old system, a 6 foot-candle system, a 13 foot-candle system, and a 20 foot-candle system."
>
> "The question has often been raised as to whether atmospheric conditions materially affect the output of factory workers. In an effort to obtain data on this point wet and dry bulb thermometer readings were taken four times a day at the test area, and from these the relative humidity calculated. The daily weather-bureau record showing the per cent. sunshine, exterior temperature, and amount of precipitation was also tabulated."

The results furnish apparently conclusive proof that for the class of work carried on the production is materially affected by the character of illumination supplied. They are thus summarized by the writers:

> "A well-designed system of illumination, giving approximately 6 foot-candles with a minimum of glare and objectionable specula reflection, results in an increase of 4 per cent. in production over that obtained under a faulty system which gave about the same average foot-candles. Likewise, an increase in illumination from 6 foot-candles to 13 foot-candles with a well-designed system results in a further 4 per cent. increase in production. Increasing the illumination from 13 foot-candles to 20 foot-candles results in an additional 4.5 per cent. increase, or comparing the 20 foot-candle system with the one originally in use a 12.5 per cent. increase in production is found.
>
> "The new lighting increased the production 12.5 per cent. at a cost of less than 2.5 per cent. of the pay-roll."

HUNTING FOR ORE WITH PLAY EARTHQUAKES—Artificial earthquakes may be used in prospecting for ore, according to experimenters in Zurich, Switzerland, we are informed by *Le Matin* (Paris). Says this paper:

> "Investigations at the Zurich seismological observatory have succeeded in filling a long-felt want. The Zurich seismologists have proved that an earthquake produces vibratory waves having always the same length in different rocks. Nevertheless, the lines traced by the seismograph are not the same in every region affected by an earthquake shock. These waves differ with the kind of rock, so that an earthquake gives information about the nature of underground strata. Here is an excellent method of prospecting for ore and of discovering other subterranean wealth. Only as earthquakes do not happen every day, and appear generally when least expected, the idea occurred to the Zurich scientists to produce artificial quakes. In the middle of a region suspected of containing mineral riches, a powerful explosion is caused to take place under ground. At the boundaries of the region are placed portable seismographs, which register the vibrations of the ground. The graphic records thus obtained will tell whether it is worth while to sink a shaft in the region, or whether such an attempt would be useless. This will be a valuable economy of time, labor and money."

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LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

POETIC DRAMA IN KENTUCKY'S MOUNTAINS

SIGNS OF THE RISING FOLK-DRAMA have been multiplying on our stage this season, and it is the South which is the chief contributor. "Sun Up" and "The Shame Woman" have perhaps done no more than aim to present a truthful and poignant picture of primitive life. But Mr. Percy MacKaye has gone a step further and linked his dramatic interest with his poetic and linguistic. He has taken the remote people of the Kentucky mountains as his material, and has tried to realize them in their language, thought, tales, songs and superstitions. This he regards as "the loam of an authentic subsoil for the growth of a native Theater of Poetry"; and from his researches, gained through a journey on horseback to these regions, he hopes to produce a group of plays for the theater which he conceives will "become a conservation of spiritual wild nature, with its precious diversities of man—his distinctive species of soul-life, his unspoiled heritages of thought and untamed imagination." Mr. MacKaye reports that what chiefly fascinated him in his experiences was the "vividly imagined thought" of the native, and "its expression in a speech of amazing freshness and plasticity on the part of those who had been least affected by the outer world language of literacy." In *The Survey* he sets forth for us some of the aspects of this ethnological mining:

THE AUTHOR AND HIS MODEL

Mr. MacKaye, standing with hat and stick, is being shown over the ground in the Kentucky mountains, by a native he used as a character in his play, "This Fine-Pretty World."

"The mountain dialect exists, of course, in all stages of deterioration, and it is quite possible to visit many quarters where its distinctiveness is weak or negligible. But at its unspoiled best, it is still a speech splendidly racy in colloquial charm and power, and as admirably adapted to an indigenous literature as the Scotch or Irish, of which indeed it is a kind of American 'mutation' from a blending of those with ancient English stock. Especially its constructions—vitally responsive to the ebb and flow of *spoken* (not written) thought—are as sensitive to natural rhythms as the speech of the ear-trained audiences of Marlowe and Shakespeare.

"This language is a precious heritage of the mountaineer from a thousand years of folk-culture; yet so cramped is the standardized culture of the average normal school teacher (blissfully ignorant of the Elizabethans and Chaucer and 'Beowulf,' not to mention Burns and Synge) that the first admonishment of the mountain child—who has braved lonely miles of storm-swept trails, humbly to 'crave school larnin',' is for him to 'correct' and shamefacedly disavow his own ancient mountain speech in favor of the 'grammatical rules' of a rubber-stamp education.

"'Yea, sir, hit war the first cold spell that come, right when the grapes is about all gone and the rest of the berry tribe, between the turnin' of the weeds under and the dyin' of food, and thar comes in a gang of jay-birds, and they fills the mind of the bird poetry.'

"There is a sentence I wrote down from the lips of an old mountaineer. How would the average normal school graduate 'correct' it by 'grammatical rules' in a 'composition'? (Are the images and rhythms of elemental nature admissible to a 'correct' education?) Would the gracious charm of that old man's speech raise an educated titter from the school-benches, where the new generation is being solicitously 'civilized'?"

All poetry, declares Mr. MacKaye, is by its nature akin to illiteracy, "for its function is to quicken and perpetuate, through a long, colorful afterglow of memory, by the contemplation of which new lives of the to-morrow are touched and influenced." Mr. MacKaye reports finding "the oldest man in the world"—old John Shell, of Big Laurel, reputed to be one hundred and thirty-three, whose eldest son was aged ninety. With such conservators, tradition has no chance to die:

"In direct touch with this long, living past, the mountain children are reared, most of the year, in the outdoor, all-round work of the soil, synthetic in its development of mind and body; and during the indoor months, they are intensively tutored in that unsurpassed college of oral imagination—the winter logfire: a college also of nobly simple good manners and gracious hospitality, where—even in a one-room, windowless cabin, crowded with four generations—the stranger is always given a whole-souled welcome, in which the gentle voices and highbred demeanor of the children reflect the schooling of their elders.

"Here, in this university of the lighted 'log-heap,' over the department of Humorous Fantasy, in the region of Greasy Creek, there presided till recently for almost a century the genius of a Santa-Claus-Munchausen in the person of 'Old Sol' Shell (brother of the "oldest man"), whose oral annotations on the history and science of 'The Pumping Sow,' 'The Inverted Lightning Stroke,' 'The Meat of a Snow-Ball,' and other indigenous chronicles, have helped to graduate some scores of lesser disciples, with eyes equipped with telescopic lenses for the wonders of nature.

"Here, in the departments of Music, Drama and Dance (all

OUR OLDEST ARISTOCRACY

Denizens of the Kentucky mountains, the purest blood of our English settlers, whose speech is allied to Chaucer and Shakespeare Mr. MacKaye sits at the right in the front line.

departments being radii of the glowing hearth-circle), the home-scholar is subconsciously educated in the lyric cadences of the traditional Lonesome Tunes, in the choral rhythms of the old dancing Fiddle-Songs, in the deft improvisations of Present-day Ballads, celebrating the dramatic events of local history, and in the Play-party Games related to these.

"Here, too, in the seminar of the Haunting Uncanny, the flickering fire-shadows unfold to spellbound listeners the plots and psychic mysteries of such lore as might provide some reborn Poe with new masterpieces of weird tales. Some of these I heard and recorded at the cabin of an old schoolmaster, a nobly upstanding man of rugged dignity, whose school-bench 'larnin'' had not adulterated the rare savor of his log-fire rearing. Some others I heard from incomparable 'Aunt Marthy'—her of the ancient mountainy charm, up in seventy, the whip-tongued scourer of witches and charm-doctors—Aunt Marthy of the eternal tang!"

Mr. MacKaye's first play, based on these investigations, is called "This Fine-Pretty World," and is already both played and published. The Neighborhood Theater gives it speech, and there one can test the flavor of this unusual tongue. The impression derived from the printed page convinces a reviewer of the printed play (in the New York *Times*) that "one must accept a dialect that is patently built up by an author who is correct in everything except the general spirit of the matter." More:

"His phrases in themselves are no doubt correct; the archaic words, the compound adjectives, the ungrammatical picturesqueness. But the general spirit of the dialog is unreal. It does not smack of actuality. It is as tho a student attempted to write a play in Old English with the use of dictionaries. The writer is inclined to use in close juxtaposition all the unusual words, the surprizing twists; in other words, too much color is no color at all. One speech by *Beem Sprattling* will show how Mr. MacKaye composes:

"'What is hit when a man kicks out his fire-log, and quits of his cabin smoke, and he goes crickin' his neck to the mornin' star, jist to be out under yan green timber, when the forest of leaves gits their beautifulest kiver; and the thaw-dew drippin' him, and the whip-a-will she's whippin' her last; for the day-dawn comes dawzlin'; and a wrenny-bird hollers in the high gap, and a Larry-bird evens him in the low gap; and the tides of the branch bumblin' in the bottom—yanside the sheep blawtin'; and the British-lady flies—her wings red-fire in the green; and the ground like Joseph's coat buttoned up with flower-buds; and hit's shore Aprile.'

"One doubts a speech like this. One feels that the Kentucky mountaineers are not such a race of natural poets. Mr. MacKaye is attempting to do for the Kentucky mountain dialect approximately what Synge did for the patois of the Aran Islands; but for some reason it does not come off as well. It is a little too exotic, too emphasized; the writer is too anxious to make poetry of it."

If Mr. MacKaye rubbed this reviewer the wrong way, it must be added that there are others to whom he proves convincing. He is put in the ranks with William Vaughn Moody and Eugene O'Neill. Mr. Glen Frank, editor of *The Century*, admits that MacKaye's "microcosm of the men and moods of the Kentucky mountains" gave him "unalloyed delight":

"All along I felt that a hundred mountaineers and a hundred conversations were brought together in each character, so that altho no single mountaineer may be so rich and so colorful as these men and women, the effect is more real than realism, for a whole race speaks through each character. The play has the feel of authenticity and the smell of the soil."

THE FLATTERY OF COMPARATIVE IGNORANCE

WHEN COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS we usually find only one party really painfully affected. It was our turn recently when Mr. Zangwill said we were "the best half-educated people in the world." The epithet didn't exactly give pleasure, but it was sufficiently vague not to give acute pain. Prime Minister Baldwin was more definite in a recent election speech. The New York *Times* quotes him as saying that he did not believe the actual achievement in the schools of America to be comparable to that of the British schools, and that, on the whole, an American boy of fifteen was in knowledge and achievement about two years behind an English boy of the same age. President Butler of Columbia thinks that even here we are flattered and that in knowledge and culture we are below "vast populations" not only of Great Britain but also of France and Italy. If we rank so low as this, where do we actually stand when we find a famous British professor declaring that the young generation of English are more ignorant than their fathers. The accuser is Professor Burnet, who delivered the Romanes Lecture the past year. In the London *Evening Standard*, Dean Inge reports somewhat of Professor Burnet's words, and gives them only partial adherence:

"The Professor thinks that living, first-hand knowledge, which is the only reservoir from which the needs of the many can be supplied, must remain the privilege of the few, so that everything depends on whether higher education is being maintained at its proper level. We must have an *élite*, not for its own sake, but for that of society, like the 'Guardians' in Plato's 'Republic,' who, as he reminds us, were the hardest worked and least remunerated class in the community. 'Knowledge grows, but wisdom lingers,' says Tennyson, and Professor Burnet agrees with him. Our learned men have become such specialists that the temple of knowledge is in danger of the fate which befell the tower of Babel, when the builders could not understand each other's language.

"For this or other reasons, he thinks that the growth of knowledge has been accompanied by a corresponding growth of actual ignorance, and he brings his evidence. Speaking as a teacher in a Scottish university, he is certain that the young men of to-day are absolutely and relatively more ignorant than those of forty years ago, and, what is worse, that they have less curiosity and

> intellectual independence. 'In Scotland, at any rate, that is true.' Every university teacher, he asserts, knows that we have had to lower our standard of teaching and examination progressively for the last thirty years in every department except natural science.
>
> "The teachers of English literature are even more emphatic in asserting this than the professors of Latin and Greek. If the science teachers are more cheerful, that may be because in their studies the pupil is less dependent on what he learned or failed to learn at school. The Professor dislikes the examination system, which crams the pupil with gobbets of indigestible information, to be presently disgorged in the same state. He has a good word to say for the old mechanical teaching of grammar, without which, he thinks, the pupils will never know enough Latin and Greek to read them for pleasure."

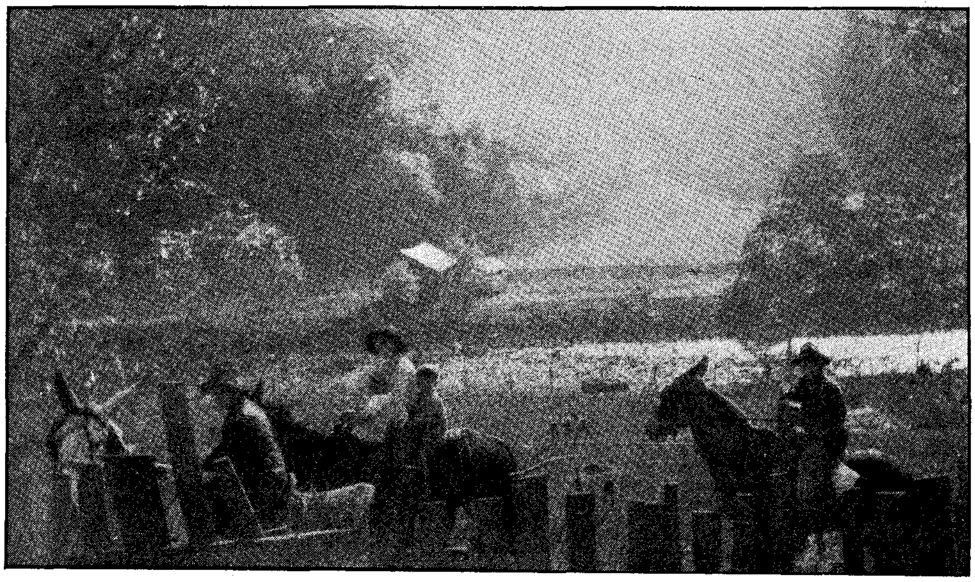
If the decline is real, Dean Inge thinks it may be accounted for by an actual inferiority in brains, or by a falling off in industry, or by an over-full time-table:

> "I certainly think that young boys are less precocious than their fathers at the same age. There was an old tradition of forcing children on from the age of five or six, which has now been discredited, rightly, as I think. But, after all, school-teaching is only a preparation for life, and I do not think that the adults of the younger generation are more ignorant than their elders were.
>
> "We often hear that our newspapers have fallen off—that they are vulgar and superficial compared with the Olympian deliverances of *The Times* fifty years ago. I have heard the editor of a great daily paper make this lament himself. In a sense, this is undoubtedly true. *The Times* used to be written for a comparatively small circle of educated people. Now all the papers are written for the great mass of the half-educated, who require a different kind of mental food. The public now prefers to take its politics and religion and science in tabloid form.
>
> "But the half-ignorant of to-day, who call the tune and pay the piper, were then wholly ignorant; there has been a gain here, not a loss. Nor do I think that the articles in our best journals and reviews are in any way inferior to those of half a century ago. The great quarterlies of that date seem on the whole rather thin compared with what they are now. It is the characteristic of our age to produce a vast amount of very good second-class work. We have hardly any genius, but the absence of genius is not ignorance.
>
> "And if it is still possible to accuse our younger men of ignorance, it is impossible to dispute the increase of knowledge and intelligence among women. It seems to me that the level of conversation in London society, or in such sections of it as I frequent, has been steadily rising. Forty years ago there were some women as brilliant as any who adorn the drawing-rooms of to-day; but there were also a great many whose crass and unashamed ignorance made it difficult to talk with them on any interesting subject. The war, or the vote, or the women's colleges, have altered all that, and a dull dinner-party has become the exception.
>
> "The conversation at Oxford and Cambridge High Tables may have suffered slightly from increasing specialism, and from the decline in the consumption of college port. But no one would venture to refer to those sacred precincts while discussing the subject of ignorance.
>
> "There is, however, a tragic side to this question, when we look at the state of the Continent of Europe. If Professor Burnet is right in thinking that the culture of a nation depends on keeping up the standard of the higher education, the present deplorable condition of the learned and highly educated classes in Russia, in Germany, and even in France, where a lecturer is worse paid than a hall porter, is of ominous import for the near future. In Russia, most of the intellectuals have been murdered or starved to death; in Germany they can hardly keep body and soul together, and the students literally can not afford necessary food and clothing."

AMERICAN VERSUS ENGLISH MUSIC

TO READ REVIEWS of the New York opera in the London *Times* is perhaps one evidence that America no longer figures as provincial in the eyes of the world. A column's account of the opening weeks of this season points out to Britons wherein we fail and wherein equal the high standards of Covent Garden. And in this the writer does not hark back to the greater pre-war days when Covent Garden, like the Metropolitan, had the pick of the world's great singers. The correspondent, whoever he is, is not disloyal for to-day, "the British National Opera Company," he says, "could give the Metropolitan some points in *ensemble*. They would not have tolerated, for example, such a maltreatment of the flower-maidens' scene in 'Parsifal' as that which marred the Thanksgiving Day matinee here." "Something lacking of purpose and conviction" is seen by him in our vaunted performances of "Tosca," with "Mme. Jeritza at her most brilliant, Mr. Scotti at his most diabolical, and Mr. Fleta, a Spanish tenor with a charming lyrical voice." Possibly, so he thinks, "the apathy of the wealthier part of the audience reacts uncomfortably on the singers." The repertory, he adds, "needs freshening with something new." The report of the unpunctual contingent who occupy the "diamond horsehoe" points, perhaps, to Mr. Colles as the anonymous author, the "guest critic" from the London to the New York *Times*. He also writes of a "thoroughly delightful performance of 'Die Meistersinger' and a supersumptuous one of 'Aida'":

> "'*Die Meistersinger*' has been the musical event of the season so far because it had been left out of the repertory for some time past, and was now restored after the most thorough rehearsal of every detail, with Mr. Whitehill as *Sachs*, a most sympathetic performance, Mr. Paul Bender as *Pogner*, Miss Easton as *Eva*, and Mr. Laubenthal as *Walther*. The chief asset of the last named is that he looks like a young knight, and not like a German tenor; his fault is that he occasionally sings like a German tenor, and not like a young knight. That ugly, throaty tone which we know so well on the German stage is apt to intrude, tho his voice is naturally vigorous and musical.
>
> "The general stage effect of '*Die Meistersinger*' follows tradition, but improves on it in the matter of lighting, which is always exceptionally well done at the Metropolitan. The rise of the moon at the end of the second act was the most naturalistic possible. Where the stage pictures are apt to fail is in the management of the very large chorus. The stage is crowded with singers for the sake of the tone (a first-rate English choir of 100 picked voices would produce just as much tone, by the way), and then they are apt to be immovable and to look absurd. For example, in the



"EN ROUTE TO THE FUNERALIZING"

A typical scene in the Kentucky mountains far from modern civilization.

> street brawl no fewer than six stalwart damsels leaned from the upper windows of *Sachs's* house, and next door to him there appeared to be a ladies' school who all turned out in their night-dresses."

London may thus rest content that she can do things better with raw material than a veteran director like Gatti-Casazza with years of the Metropolitan and La Scala behind him. In making his adieus to readers of the New York *Times* after his three months' service as critic, Mr. Colles writes in a vein to encourage if not to flatter. His reference is cordial toward the work of our orchestras:

> "Completeness is indeed the word which one readily associates with this glimpse of music in New York, for in appraising the performances, whether of the several orchestras which belong to or visit this city, or of the Metropolitan Opera House, or of such special societies as the Friends of Music and the Beethoven Association, it is quickly realized that if there are shortcomings to be noted they are shortcomings from a standard of completeness such as is now too rare to be found on the other side of the Atlantic. I would emphasize this here, not from a wish to pay a farewell compliment to my American hosts, but because the establishment and maintenance of the ideal of completeness in every branch of musical performance is likely to be a factor of first-rate importance to the musical world at large. One hears complaints even here of the difficulty of maintaining the orchestras at their present level, and occasional murmurs that it can only be done so long as this or that patron is prepared to 'foot the bill.' It is sometimes asked, 'Is it worth while?' Those who wish to prove that it is most often base their argument on national grounds, and so far that argument has generally been sufficient. To it, however, may justly be added international grounds. In the last ten years or so, since the war shook the old artistic fraternity of Europe, musicians have been looking more and more to America to uphold their cause and give their art opportunity.
>
> "That the leading artists, singers and instrumentalists should visit this country and regard New York as the *point d'appui* of their American campaigns is but a small part of the matter. Most of them visit every civilized country of the world, and their recital programs are naturally of much the same quality wherever they go. But this country is able to do what others are less able to do than formerly, and that is produce the ideal ensemble performance. Only last week a composer told me of a work of his which is to be produced here, but which it had been impossible to give in London because the necessary rehearsal could not be procured. Such cases are likely to increase. Another musician, one of world-wide reputation, of whom I made an inquiry about a certain orchestra which I had not had the pleasure of hearing, answered, 'It, too, is a perfect instrument.' The answer confirmed my impression of those I had heard. This country has the perfect instruments, the vehicles for music-making, and in the near future its primary musical task will be to keep before the world an example of great performance."

After saying this much, Mr. Colles comes to the vital question whether this is a country which "will create as well as re-create music"—

> "It is a question which has been much canvassed, and many American musicians are as anxious about the foundation of a native school of composition as English musicians were a generation or two ago. But the problem of the two countries is not the same; in fact, in regard to it they are so far apart that it would be useless to compare or contrast them. A generation ago—that is, when men like Parry, Stanford, and a little later Elgar, made their appearances—the tradition of English music was submerged, but it was then a thing to be recovered by men of enterprise, courage and genius. Those men labored and now others are entering into their labor. But here in America every tradition has to be made and all sorts of racial characteristics have to be fused. I have heard a few works by American composers which have struck me as having what may be called a tone of voice which was at any rate not European, and under the care of a kindly cicerone I have listened to the best jazz band obtainable, and thought I caught something from its highly efficient performance which might become characteristic of an American art of the future. But speculation on the subject is not very profitable, and is even likely to be dangerous as leading to self-conscious affectation."

PREPARING FOR PAPINI

PRESIDENT BUTLER IS NO CHAUVINIST. He is willing to take Papini to his bosom, or at least to his university, tho the famous Italian author of the "Life of Christ" has found many things, and people, from George Washington to Thomas Edison, wanting in this country. Papini is engaged to lecture at Columbia next summer, despite the fact that he has put himself on record as an excoriator of things American. On the editorial page of the New York *Daily News* he is represented as "throwing rocks, tin cans, mud, decayed vegetables, dead cats and other unbeautiful things too numerous to mention at America," and those who treasure this editorial until Signor Papini comes may be found using up some of the left-over catcalls from the first production of Synge's "Playboy of the Western World." First we present the incitements offered by *The Daily News:*

> "Signor Papini throws his dead cats at Uncle Sam through the medium of a book called 'The Dictionary of the Wild Man.' Since, as we have said, Uncle Sam is a tolerant soul, he will not mind if in this column we give a greater circulation to the signor's strictures on America than they could ever attain otherwise. Read them, and smile:
>
> "'America is the land of millionaire uncles, the fatherland of trusts, of skyscrapers, of the phonograph, of the electric street-car, of lynch law, of the insupportable Washington, the boresome Emerson, the degenerate Walt Whitman, the sickening Longfellow, the angelic Wilson, the philanthropic Morgan, the undesirable Edison, and other men of like quality.'
>
> "That is not all, but, except for the conclusion immediately following, it is enough:
>
> "'From which it can be deducted that the discovery of America, altho achieved by one who had moments of sanity, was accomplished by the will of God in 1492, as a repressive and preventive punishment for all the other great discoveries of the Renaissance: that is, gunpowder, humanism, and Protestantism.'
>
> "Strangely enough, Signor Papini, despite his scholastic achievements, was unknown to most of us until he published a life of Christ, a work which he called an 'insufficient expiation for his guilt,' as a former enemy of Christ. By the same process of reasoning, he must consider his caustic comments on America an insufficient expiation of his guilt as a former disciple of the devil—for Uncle Sam, as many Europeans see him, wears horns and a forked tail.
>
> "The gentleman from Italy will tell it to Uncle Sam in person —at so much per tell, of course."

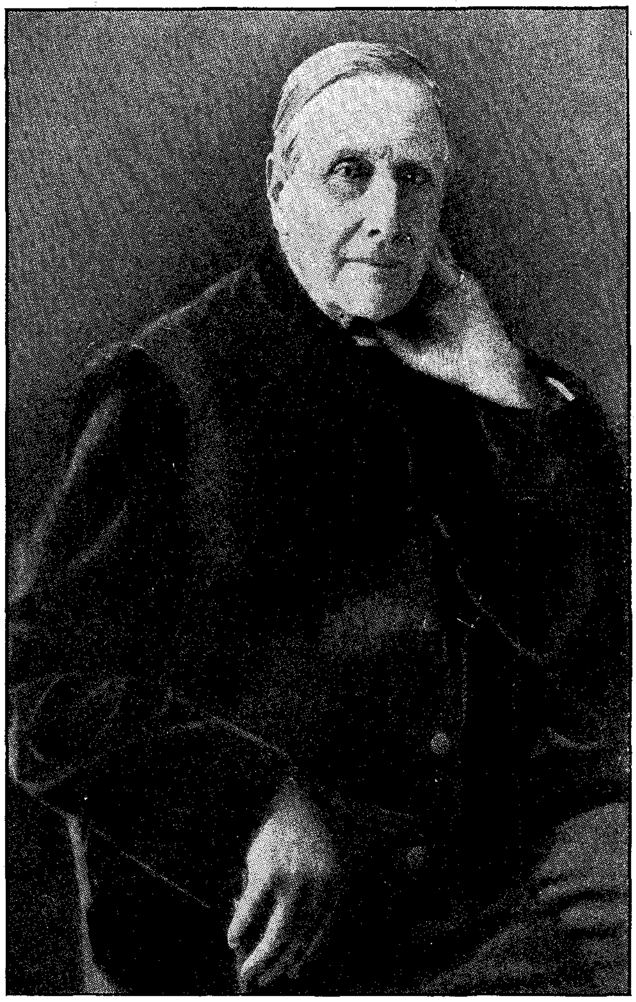
The New York *World* is not afraid of irony, and in its "salute to Papini" shows him how he will more likely come among friends than enemies. It compliments Dr. Butler on his "good judgment and sense of humor in patiently informing the press that despite what Giovanni Papini thinks of American Worthies, he remains booked for a six weeks' summer lecture course at Columbia on Italian civilization."

> "What Signor Papini finds fault with in American civilization certainly should not render less interesting his remarks about the social structure of Italy.
>
> "The author of the 'Life of Christ' makes various indictments of the United States. 'It is the home of millionaire uncles.' Many New York drafts find their way to Italy to testify to the truth of this observation. 'It is the fatherland of trusts.' Any Democratic Congressman will say the same thing. 'The land of the phonograph, of the electric street-car, of lynch law'—so far, no dissent. 'Of the insupportable Washington.' In 1796 several New York newspapers anticipated this view-point. 'The boresome Emerson.' Ask any lad in the fifth form. 'The degenerate Whitman.' Page W. J. Bryan. 'The sickening Longfellow.' Call to witness any number of shallow-pated patrons of *vers libre*. 'The angelic Wilson.' For echoing satire look no further than the Senate chamber. 'The philanthropic Morgan, the undesirable Edison.' After all, these are but comparative terms.
>
> "By all means, let Signor Papini come to Columbia. On most of his counts he could drum up a good-sized army of intelligentsia. If he remains six weeks, he will automatically become a sophisticate. If he remains six months, he will unquestionably become the founder of a cult."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

NOW HIS "DAY IS OVER"

MILLIONS IN TWO GENERATIONS have shouted "Crowns and thrones may per-erish, Kingdoms rise and wane," but few knew anything more of the author of the battle-hymn of Christianity than that his name was S. Baring-Gould. Few realized before he died on January 2 that he was still living and, until a few months ago, an active and aggressive factor in the religious and literary world. Yet the clergyman was a veteran in English literature, theology, science and art, and the author of 140 books, many of them authoritative in their special fields, and many of them of high literary worth. He antedated the Victorian reign, and was still exercising his creative faculties, and still preaching the Gospel in the reign of her grandson. The Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould was nearly ninety years old when, for him, "the day was over." His passing at his ancestral home at Lew-Trenchard, England, is recorded, with long biographical accounts of his career, in the newspapers of the two hemispheres, and numerous editorials memorialize his life and works.



Courtesy of the Boston "Evening Transcript"

HIS HYMNS THE WORLD'S INSPIRATION

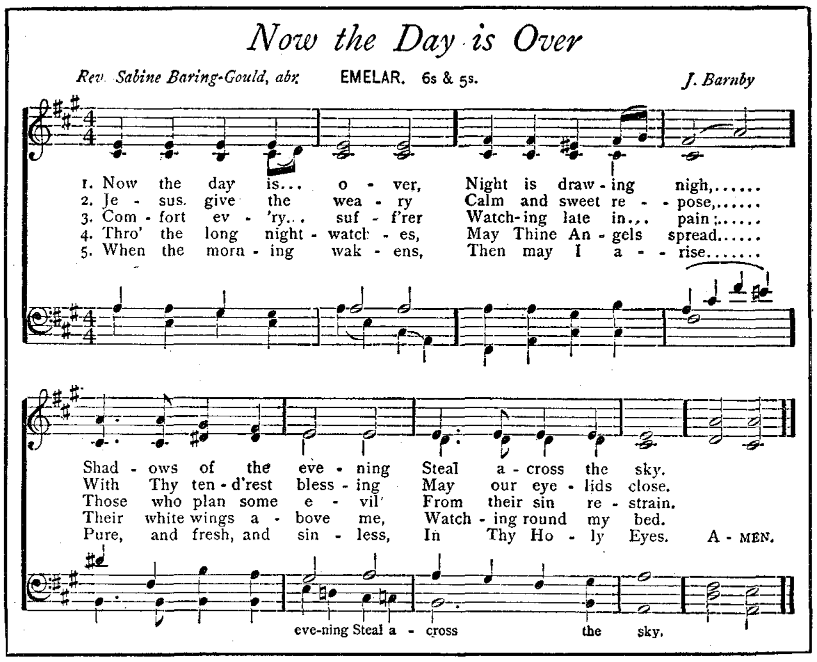
The Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould, who wrote "Onward, Christian Soldiers," "Now the Day Is Over," and other famous hymns.

The last of the "squarsons"—a word coined of squire and parson—Sabine Baring-Gould was also one of the last of the "Great Victorians," of whom, if he was not one of the greatest, we are told, he probably stood first of all in the versatility of his genius and the variety and number of his writings. At the same time he was a country rector, a lord of the manor, a sermon-writer, a student of comparative religion, an extremely popular novelist, a poet, an authority on medieval myths and legends, and an antiquarian of note in several branches of research. A generation ago the catalog of the library of the British Museum credited him with the authorship of more books than any other living writer, and since that time he had given to the world at least half a hundred additional volumes, including some works of the first importance. But it is on his hymns that his fame chiefly rests. "Onward, Christian Soldiers" was written on a Whit-Monday in a Yorkshire village where young Baring-Gould was then curate, as a marching song for a band of school children. It was written in great haste for a special occasion, and its author said in after years, "Certainly nothing has surprized me more than its great popularity." It is related that the bishop of Baring-Gould's diocese, a Low Churchman, disapproved of the carrying of the cross in procession, whereupon the rector said: "Very well, boys, leave the cross in the vestry, and we'll change the hymn to read: 'With the cross of Jesus left behind the door.'" This made the bishop angry, and he dismissed Baring-Gould. But Mr. Gladstone at once presented him with a far better living at East Mersey in Essex. So the hymn lived to become the martial song of Christianity in the four quarters of the globe. The universality of its appeal is depicted by a writer in the New York *World*, who tells us:

> "Surpliced choir boys have wafted the words through incense-laden air, as they marched up the vaulted aisles of churches and cathedrals; at Methodist revivals it has brought thousands to the altar-rail in repentance and conversion; in Presbyterian and other houses of worship it has thrilled the Covenanter and dissenter; the Knights of Columbus, a Catholic fraternity, sing it at their public gatherings and, at the Conclaves of the Knights Templar, the watching thousands on the streets feel an exquisite thrill as the plumed Masons march, twenty abreast, singing the great battle-hymn of the church.
>
> "Written in 1865, it never has lost its hold on the hearts of men battling for ideals. In the World War bands played it while the youth of warring nations rushed to the colors, and in the camps of armed men there rose the strain:
>
> "'We are not divided, all
> one body we'—
>
> "So great and universal is its appeal that it belongs to no sect, or no race—it has become the heritage of civilization, rather than exclusively the rallying cry of the Christian Church.
>
> "The hymn was fortunate in finding a composer like Sir Arthur Sullivan to express its spirit in music."

Perhaps no finer appreciation of the hymn has come from any one than from the late James Huneker, musical critic, who wrote in an article appearing in the New York *Herald* in 1906:

> "Two hymns were composed during the nineteenth century that bid fair to outlast the 'drums and trumplings' of modern church music. One is Cardinal Newman's 'Lead, Kindly Light' (1833), the other, 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' by the Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould (1865). But between the plangency and sweetness of Newman's inspired lines and Baring-Gould's martial call of the cross lies the vast field of dissimilar temperaments of the mystic church and the church militant. And 'Onward, Christian Soldiers' brings us back to the question: What constitutes the quality that makes for popularity in a hymn?
>
> "Simplicity, the simplicity that comes from profound faith, could alone have given birth to these stanzas. Not great


Now the Day is Over
Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould, abr. EMELAR. 6s & 5s. J. Barnby
1. Now the day is... o - ver, Night is draw - ing nigh,...... Shad - ows of the eve - ning Steal a - cross the sky.
2. Je - sus, give the wea - ry Calm and sweet re - pose,...... With Thy ten - d'rest bless - ing May our eye - lids close.
3. Com - fort ev - 'ry... suf - f'rer Watch-ing late in... pain;...... Those who plan some e - vil From their sin re - strain.
4. Thro' the long night - watch - es, May Thine An - gels spread...... Their white wings a - bove me, Watch - ing round my bed.
5. When the morn - ing wak - ens, Then may I a - rise...... Pure, and fresh, and sin - less, In Thy Ho - ly Eyes. A - MEN.
eve-ning Steal a - cross the sky.

> poetry? True. But convincing because of the fusion of intense conviction and happy diction. They were written at white heat.
>
> "The most popular musical setting of 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' and one is tempted to say the best, is that by the late Sir Arthur Sullivan. And the little hymn dashed off with all the facility of the born improvisatore has outstayed the popularity of the operettas. It will be sung as long as Christian service endures, as long as what Matthew Arnold calls 'morality touched by emotion' prevails.
>
> "Of vaster import in both a musical and a poetic sense is 'Ein Feste Burg Ist Unser Gott,' for Luther wrote the German hymn (after the Psalm xlvi, 'Deus Noster Refugium'), and Johann Sebastian Bach set it to immortal tones in his cantata. (The opening is a fugue based upon Luther's melody and set to the first verse of the hymn.) This hymn thunders at the very gate of heaven in its magnificent affirmation of belief. But one doubts if it is oftener on the lips of the people than the little processional hurriedly penned by a fervent curate. The verse of 'Onward, Christian Soldiers' is not great poetry, not the poetry that lies imprisoned in Newman's 'Lead Kindly Light.' Yet it gets under the skin of the plain people. It is rhythmic. It is suggestive.
>
> "It is replete with the ardor of battles. And words and music combined 'make for righteousness' as do few compositions of a sacred character."

Of the breed of the "Dogs of Devon," Baring-Gould was born at Exeter on January 28, 1834, in the middle of the reign of King William IV, the son of Edward and Charlotte Sophia (Bond) Baring-Gould, and grandson of Admiral Godolphin Bond, of the British Navy. His direct paternal ancestors had been lords of the Manor of Lew-Trenchard, which he inherited, for several centuries. He began his career as a writer at the age of twenty, while he was an undergraduate at Cambridge, and continued up to within a short time of his death, publishing works of fiction, history, folk-lore, religion, travel and mythology in such rapid sequence that he was recognized as one of the most prolific authors of his day. His last book, "A Demon Churchman," appeared in June, 1923. As a dispatch in the Boston *Evening Transcript* takes up the sketch:

> "Heir to Lew-Trenchard Manor, with its three thousand broad acres, including lovely woodland stretching four miles in every direction, Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould might well have settled down, from the first, as a typical country magnate. Impelled, however, by religious conviction, insatiable appetite for research and versatile creative genius, he devoted his life to literary and religious activities. Many winters abroad, owing to his delicate health, facilitated studies in German and French life and literature, upon which he has extensively written. One of his happiest ideas was the saving from oblivion of the folk-songs of Devon and Cornwall.
>
> "This advanced High Churchman issued many books on theology, volumes of sermons, collections of hymns. He spent eight years on 'The Lives of the Saints'—in fifteen volumes. His 'Vicar of Morwenstowe' is a delightful presentation of an attractive personality. His astonishing literary productiveness is further seen in many powerful novels. Residence in Essex gave him 'Mehalah,' his West Country associations 'John Herring' and 'In the Rear of the Sea.' He himself preferred 'The Gaverocks.' Whatever his magnum opus Baring-Gould will be most widely remembered for his hymns. Their origin, too, is of interest.
>
> "In 1864 he took Holy Orders, and served under Rev. John Sharp. He secured a cottage at Horbury Bridge. In the downstairs room, assisted by an old muffin-man and a wool-comber, the heir of Lew-Trenchard held a much-needed night-school every winter evening, and religious services in the room above every Sunday, the audience often overflowing down the stairs. In 1865 he opened the 'mission chapel.' For the congregation — miners, mill-workers and their families — he composed the hymn, 'Now the Day Is Over.'
>
> "At Whitsuntide the children joined St. Peter's School at their feast, and paraded quaint old Horbury, commencing with a steep mile. To maintain order and put life into the climb, the gifted improvisatore, within a few minutes, struck off 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' which became the favorite hymn of the late Duke of Cambridge. The same local conditions suggested his admirable composition, 'Through the Night of Doubt and Sorrow.' His hymn, 'On the Resurrection Morning,' greatly comforted Queen Victoria.
>
> "The sixties witnessed his daring originality in another direction. He fell in love with a Horbury millhand, had her educated at York, and then married her. He had been heard to say that he was proud of Horbury, but that he brought the best bit of it away with him when he left. After nearly fifty years' married life, Baring-Gould inscribed on her granite cross the words 'Half my soul' (*Demidium animæ meæ*). His favorite picture was that of Grace Taylor, the mill-girl, with a shawl over her head."

A YEAR'S RELIGIOUS PROGRESS

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS IS NOT USUALLY MARKED by sudden strides over ground permanently gained. Reformation is the slow result of years, and sometimes it seems that there is no progress at all. But if our retrospection goes back far enough we can see that there has been some movement forward, and that it is capable of measurement. The last year was marked by events that show that the Christian spirit is awake and active, that interest in religion and in its works is unflagging. There were breaks and rifts, rumblings of schisms, controversies pitched in a high key. But it all shows, we are told, that religion, far from being merely a topic for Sunday discoursing, is still, as it was in the day when man first began to speculate on his origin and his fate, the subject of supreme interest. This is brought out in a casual survey by *The Christian Century*, which is optimistic in tone.

The most evident sign of human sympathy is the response to human need, and last year men and women of all faiths, Protestants, Roman Catholics, Jews, and other confessions "proved afresh that it is the members of the organized religious bodies who respond most effectively to the call for help, and to whom the appeal for the tokens of good-will is presented first and with greatest confidence." The calls from Japan, from the Near East, and from Central Europe were answered generously and effectively. A great number of churches and other buildings devoted to religious purposes were erected, and this in spite of hindering market and labor conditions. Interest in evangelism was also marked. "The attempt to revive the mass efforts, the tabernacle type, and the emotional phases of earlier years seems to be proving futile and to be giving way to a more intelligent, educational and cooperative type of evangelism." Statistics of church membership showed steady gains in most of the denominations.

Impetus was given to religious education, which has taken such forms as "the employment of educational experts as directors of religious education in Sunday-schools, either singly or in community groups; the organization of teacher-training classes under competent leaders in the same directions; the projection of week-day religious instruction, sometimes in cooperation with the public schools; and the planning of daily vacation Bible schools in available centers." It is interesting to note that the universities are gradually taking up instruction in religion and according credits for the studies so offered. It is also recorded that the secular newspapers are giving more space to matters of a religious nature, frequently through the services of religious editors, and that denominational journalism is taking a larger place in the life of the American people. Again,

> "Impressive developments have taken place in the unification of religious bodies during the past few months. The formal union of three sections of the Lutheran Church, the combination of two groups of the Evangelical communion, the practical consummation of an extensive plan of union among the three leading Protestant bodies of Canada, and the signs of growing unity between northern and southern branches of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches in the United States are symptomatic of the growing spirit of fraternity. A number of interdenominational bodies, such as the Home Missions Council, the Foreign Missions Conference, the Women's Mission Board, the American Bible Society, the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations, the Council of Church Boards of Education, and the Council of Religious Education, all organizations of cooperative nature, illustrate the growing tendency to coordinate the various phases of religious activity.
>
> "Perhaps the most notable expression of this spirit is the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, consisting of some thirty denominations. Its various commissions on such matters as evangelism, social service, community welfare, interracial relations, works of mercy and relief, cooperation with the Protestant bodies of Europe, and international justice and good-will formulate and promote plans by which the churches in cooperation may accomplish far more in these areas than by working in isolation. The same spirit is carried into individual localities by such organizations as the councils of churches and church federations, which interpret the same ideals in their various communities."

Then, too, people have been quickened to a sense of their responsibility concerning law violations, we are told. In regard to Prohibition, "the citizenship of the nation shows signs of determined purpose to hold every inch of ground gained by the long fight." Not quite so evident, but still discernible, is the awakening of the religious forces to a drift back into the warlike mood. "An impressive body of churchmen are ready to declare that they will never again be led to give their sanction to war at the behest of any political party or national Administration." And "there is increasing dissatisfaction with our present policy of aloofness." Looking at the other side of the picture:

> "Probably the most ominous tendency of the year has been the effort of conservative leaders in some of the churches to insist upon such creedal items as the verbal inspiration of the Bible, the virgin birth of Jesus, the vicarious, substitutionary theory of the blood atonement, the physical resurrection of our Lord, and his immediate, visible second advent as essential to saving faith and Christian standing. The denominations most affected by this fundamentalist movement have been the Presbyterian and the Baptist, tho others have not been without experience of the same efforts to exclude from pulpits, theological schools and mission fields the men and women who found themselves unable to regard these items as essential to Christian faith and character. The Episcopal Church has not escaped the influence of the modernist spirit, and the house of bishops has attempted, apparently without complete success, to bring the clergy of that communion into doctrinal conformity to the creeds. These are significant signs of the vital nature of religion, and the unescapable necessity of candor and open discussion between those who accept modern knowledge and those who are trying to perpetuate in the modern world the forms and conceptions of religion fashioned for another time."

OVERWHELMING CALLS ON THE PASTOR

RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR for South Sea islanders is one of the few things for which the pastor is not asked to make an appeal. But practically every needy cause and every idea for the advancement of mankind is brought, like a foundling, to his door, and he is asked to make them the subjects of his sermons, and otherwise to help them along. But he finds the calendar short on Sundays, and, moreover, there are the problems of his own church and the needs of his own little flock pressing on his time and energy, so that he is often perplexed as to what to do with the innumerable demands made upon him, and where to draw the line. One such perplexed pastor writes in his desperation to the *Reformed Church Messenger* (Philadelphia), and asks for a word of advice. His letter and the answer will probably interest some thousands of pastors throughout the country who are similarly prest by sincere, if sometimes too zealous, propagandists. The puzzled pastor sets down:

> "Within the last two months requests have come to me to observe Hospital Sunday, World Court Sunday, Red Cross Sunday, Education Sunday, Father and Son Sunday, Tuberculosis Sunday, Golden Rule Sunday, Home Mission Sunday, Church Paper Sunday, Bible Sunday. In that same period of time appeals for funds have come to me for Home Missions, Japanese Earthquake Relief, local Old Folks' Home, local Hospitals, local Children's Home, Bible Society, German C. E. Societies, Ministerial Relief, Near East Relief, etc. Meanwhile, our Home and Foreign Mission apportionments have doubled, and the growth of our own work has been handicapped for seven years for lack of an adequate church building, which we could not yet afford to build, as our people are of the working class.
>
> "Now I realize full well that these are all worthy causes. Interest must be aroused and funds must be raised; but where shall we draw the line? What shall we ministers emphasize, and what shall we neglect? When shall we find opportunity to preach that series of sermons on prayer, and to discuss some of the other spiritual problems that perplex our people? How shall we respond to these appeals for funds? It is helpful to think of the miracle of the loaves and fishes—but even the most generous people will grow indifferent if you try it week after week. Shall we appeal to Congress or to General Synod for a few extra Sundays each month? If you could not respond to all these requests and appeals, which ought to come first? O most worthy Oracle of Philadelphia, tell us what to do?"

We are living in a time in which good causes have multiplied, and the multiplicity of "special days" is becoming only too apparent, says the editor of *The Reformed Church Messenger* in reply, and he thinks it not easy to decide just what we are going to do about it. Snap judgment is quite likely to be wrong, he says, but he concludes that a deaf ear may not be turned to any call. He writes:

> "If all these causes are good, *they must be given a chance to make their appeal in the best way they can*, and it is surprizing to find in every congregation of considerable size some folks who are vitally interested in one or another of all these worthy movements. It is incumbent upon a congregation, as it is upon an individual, first of all to make necessary provision for those of one's own household; but we are sure that this pastor does not want the time to come when it can be said truthfully that our Reformed congregations will be so narrow and sectarian as to close their ears to all interdenominational appeals. There are common ministries which must be rendered to the community and to the world in which *every communion must be willing to do its share*, and it is a matter for the conscientious judgment of pastors and people to determine which of these pressing interests shall have the right-of-way, and how many of them can have a definite place in the schedule of the year's activities. When the world's need is great, conscientious congregations will forego some luxuries and confine themselves to stern necessities, in order to relieve physical distress and spiritual hunger. No hard-and-fast rule can be laid down, nor should any one attempt to dictate. Some will prefer one object of benevolence, others quite another; but the slogan increasingly adopted, '*More for others than for ourselves*,' appears to be so utterly Christlike that we believe it will commend itself universally to growing Christians."

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

LINES like these of Hardy sing themselves. Youth often wages an unequal fight with extreme age in the production of such lines, which occur in Hardy's recent play, "The Famous Tragedy of the Queen of Cornwall," a poetic tragedy of Tristram and Iseult, of which the London *Times* says that "the poetry is clean-cut, precise as all Mr. Hardy's poetry is precise, and charged full with passion and dramatic beauty."

SONG

By Thomas Hardy

[*The Famous Tragedy of the Queen of Cornwall*]

Let's meet again to-night, my Fair,
Let's meet unseen of all;
The day-god labors to his lair,
And then the evenfall!

O living lute, O lily-rose,
O form of fantasie,
When torches waste and warders doze,
Steal to the stars will we!

While nodding knights carouse at meat
And shepherds shamble home,
We'll cleave in close embracements—sweet
As honey in the comb!

The Poetry bookshop (London) issues *The New Broadside*, each one bearing a poem and two decorations. Here is one of the verses:

JOURNEY'S END

By Humbert Wolfe

What will they give me, when journey's done?
Your own room to be quiet in, Son!

Who shares it with me? There is none
shares that cool dormitory, Son!

Who turns the sheets? There is but one
And no one needs to turn it, Son.

Who lights the candle? Everyone
sleeps without candle all night, Son.

Who calls me after sleeping? Son,
You are not called when journey's done.

To turn to lighter vein, we extract one of the pages of "Today in History," designed, as Mr. Leacock says, "in commemoration of notable events," and committed to *Vanity Fair*. There is a human seriousness in this one, and the event is now thirty years old:

August 19, 1897.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HORSELESS CAB

By Stephen Leacock

Farewell, a long farewell, Old Friend;
'Tis the beginning of the end.
So there you stand, poor, patient brute,
Dressed in your little leather suit;
Your harness, buckles, straps and bows
An outline parody of clothes.
Speechless, confined, without volition,
It seems to me that your position
Is with a subtle meaning rife,
A queer analogy of life.
A depth of meaning underlies
Those blinkers that restrain your eyes;
I see a melancholy omen
In straps that cramp your poor abdomen.
I could supply, would it avail,
Sad speculations on your tail,
So docked that, swishing at the fleas,
Its arc is only nine degrees;
But more than all, I seem to trace
Analogies in your long face,
So utterly devoid of humor,
Long ears that hearken every rumor,
A sweeping snout, protruding teeth,
And chinless underlip beneath;
So joyless and so serious,
Well may your features weary us.
For musing thus, I think perhaps
Your life is ours: the little straps
The shafts that hold us to the track,
The burden ever on the back—
Enough; the theme is old, of course;
I am an ass, you are a horse.

If you turn from Mr. Leacock's humor to Miss Millay's bitterness, you will see that *Vanity Fair* savors of many tastes:

THE CURSE

By Edna St. Vincent Millay

Oh, lay my ashes on the wind
That blows across the sea.
And I shall meet a fisherman
Out of Capri,

And he will say, seeing me,
What a strange thing!
Like a fish's scale, or a
Butterfly's wing.

Oh, lay my ashes on the wind
That blows away the fog,
And I shall meet a farmer boy
Leaping through the bog,

And he will say, seeing me,
"What a strange thing!
Like a peat-ash or a
Butterfly's wing."

And I shall blow to your house,
And, sucked against the pane,
See you take your sewing up
And lay it down again.

And you will say, seeing me,
"What a strange thing!
Like a plum-petal or a
Butterfly's wing."

And none at all will know me
That knew me well before.
But I will settle at the root
That climbs about your door,

And fishermen and farmers
May see me and forget,
But I'll be a bitter berry
In your brewing yet.

Out of a page of Carl Sandburg's poems in *The New Republic* we extract one to point a moral to our writers of "new" poetry:

WATERS MEETING

By Carl Sandburg

The late winter waters
and the early spring waters
seem to be waiting
alone and together.

The Mississippi River splits Iowa and Illinois
into land on one side, land on the other,
promises right and left, pick-ups of sunlight,
alone and together.

And since the Mississippi is never wrong
and since the land, the sunlight, the promises
take hold of the hearts of men with old lazy secrets,
loafers always shambling under the sky over big
rivers
among the sun sleepers and the mud mumblers of
big rivers,
—late winter and early spring spill a kiss again
down a valley of people—alone and together.

Mr. Auslander's mood is enhanced by reference to the seagull; his rhythm is allied to their varying flight. *The New Republic* prints it:

IN TIME OF DESOLATION

By Joseph Auslander

Never will I return with the black-eyed sea-birds,
The white-bodied seagulls spilling the beauty of
their throats into the north:
I am banished from their places; they go wheeling
wind-blown;
But my feet are pointed toward savage towers;
I am driven forth.

I have no heart in the heaviness of men; I am
shaken
Like a thin spear-shaft by the speed of the seagulls,
their screaming cuts deep:
It were better, if I must walk exiled, I should not
awaken;
It were better to sleep under water if water would
let my flesh sleep.

The wet pattern of gull tracks along the sand coral
is smothered
Beneath foam; the birds give their pale swift
beaks to the west:
Would to God, now this hour breaks, I had never
been mothered!
Let their cries go sharp over me; let their chilled
feet tread my breast!

Mr. Chapman is an ironist, not disdaining to find romance in the barnyard. We read this in *The Atlantic Monthly:*

WELL-BRED PIGLETS

By John Jay Chapman

Dainty princelings, proud and wise,
Turn not your suspicious eyes
On a peeping stranger.
Cock no bristly, rose-leaf ear;
Huddle not; there's none to fear;
Sweetings, there's no danger.

Lift of neck and heave of thigh,—
Olympian bulls in majesty,—
Ye'll daze me into fable.
Are ye true things in nature's line,
Or some Greek jeweler's design
For Venus' dressing-table?

Now like knights at bay they stand,
Paladins on either hand,
To guard the lady's bower;
Seeming to say with moveless eyes:
"The snake is entering paradise;
We feel his evil power."

Galahad begins to tremble,
Roland can no more dissemble;
Turning half about,
He whispers: "Percy, mark his eye!"
They break, they scamper, plunge and fly—
O Cupid what a rout.

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

Eat soup!

-with the meal
-as the meal
-for the extra meal

My figure is certainly neat,
At skating I surely am fleet.
The Campbell's I've eaten
Can never be beaten—
My motor's the soup that I eat!

Soup is food. Soup is an appetizer. Soup nourishes. Soup makes you more eager for your other food. Soup is a splendid aid to digestion.

Eat soup freely—for health—for a varied enjoyment which no other one food can offer.

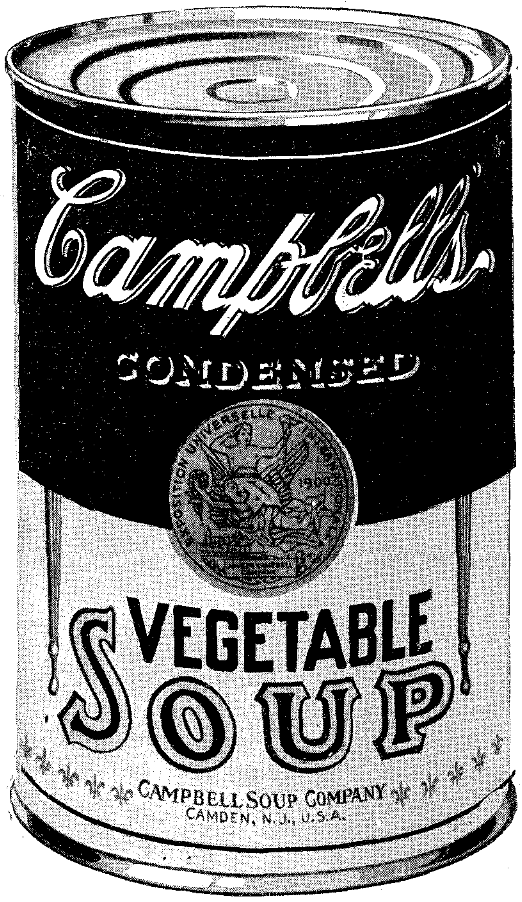
A luncheon or a supper made on Campbell's Vegetable Soup is a meal that has thirty-two different ingredients.

Fifteen tempting, succulent vegetables. Broth of fine beef to stimulate and strengthen. Cereals rich in sustaining food. Fresh herbs and delightful seasoning.

A hearty dish at a hearty dinner. And it's a great favorite for that extra meal many people find so beneficial during a busy day's work, or later in the evening.

Never be without soup in your pantry.

21 kinds **12 cents a can**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CONDENSED
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE INTERNATIONALE 1900
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SOUP
CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY
CAMDEN, N.J., U.S.A.

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

Photograph by United

"TREATING 'EM ROUGH," ACCORDING TO MARINE METHODS, IN THE CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE

This particular place, it appears, was raided one midnight, but the raid didn't "take," so it was raided again, on the next midnight, with a promise of further attention if conditions seemed to require. One of General Butler's mottoes is given as "Be Thorough."

BUTLER, A "DEVIL DOG" IN PHILADELPHIA

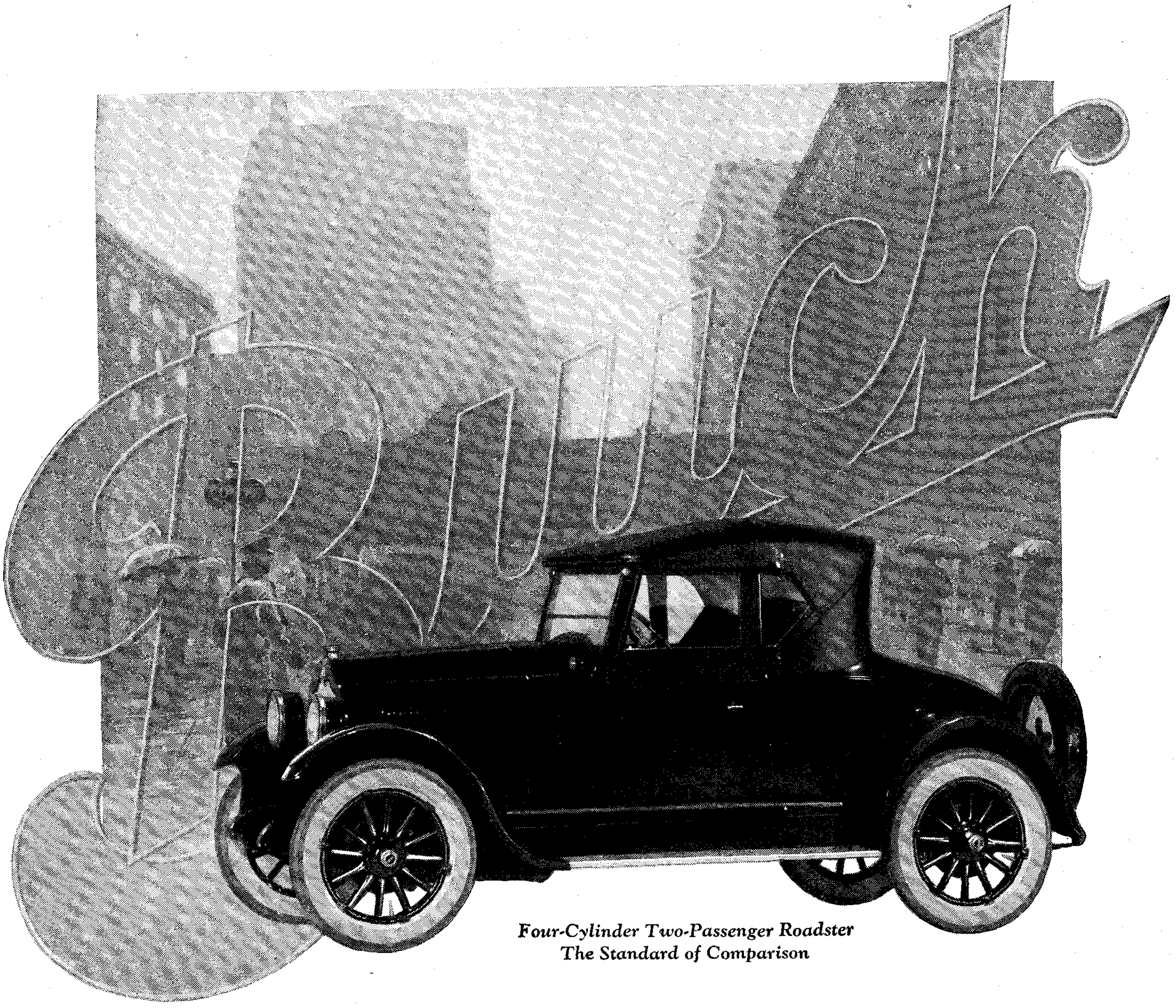
A SON OF A QUIET QUAKER FAMILY ran away from home when 17, learned to fight with the Marines, won two Congressional Medals of Honor, was called by Roosevelt "the ideal American soldier," landed in Philadelphia from Washington on January 1, 1924, as Director of Public Safety, and has ever since been administering shocks to the traditional deliberation of the Quaker City. Not only Philadelphia, but the country at large has gasped and marveled at the Marine-like manner in which he has been "mopping up" his "objectives." Already, says the Philadelphia *Record*, legends are growing up about his name, for "he is the sort of fellow who, if born in an earlier age, would have become a fabled character like King Arthur, Bayard, or Siegfried." Philadelphia, according to all reports, was perhaps no more "wide open" than the other sizable cities of the country, but still notoriously law-breaking in the matter of gambling, drinking, and allied viciousness. Before the General had been on the job two weeks, it had been "cleaned up" as few cities have ever been cleaned up before. High police officials had been "fired" or reduced to the ranks, three-quarters of the law-breaking "joints" had been closed, and numerous Philadelphia crooks were either in jail or on their way to new spheres of activity in neighboring cities.

Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, for 20 years a member of the Marine Corps, has, under Philadelphia's new Mayor, W. Freeland Kendrick, been chiefly responsible, both for these solid achievements, and for a great deal of picturesque excitement besides. The Philadelphia *Record* says of him:

> A few people born into this world do the heroic things and lead an existence filled with color and romance. While most of us are plugging away at our daily tasks, lost in the ruck of mediocrity and the commonplace, others play the heroic rôles of which we dreamed in our youth.
>
> Such a creature, favored of fortune, is Brig.-Gen. Smedley Darlington Butler. The facts of his life, when recounted in sequence, seem like the unfolding of some impossible character in a boy's story rather than the picture of the career of a leader of Uncle Sam's Marines.
>
> A runaway at 17; a brigadier-general at 39; a soldier of three wars before he was 20; the recipient of two Congressional Medals of Honor at a time when there were only three other soldiers in the Army to possess so many; called by Roosevelt "the ideal American soldier"; the hero of a dozen unbelievable exploits; such are some of the outstanding facts in the life of the great "leatherneck." Those who know him tell almost unbelievable stories of the things he did in camp and field.
>
> He is just the kind of man who attracts nicknames and his marines know him by many expressive sobriquets such as "Hell's Devil Butler," "Gimlet Eyes" and "Old Duck Board." He got the name "Gimlet Eyes" during the Mexican trouble at Vera Cruz, because of his efficient habit of seeing too much. In France they called him "duckboards" because of the number of gratings he laid down to conquer the oozy French mud.

People who are intimately acquainted with his family history, relates the writer, call him the "Fighting Quaker," and wonder how a member of that supposedly pacific sect ever became a soldier at all. For, it appears:

> The Brigadier-General was born in West Chester and is sprung from two old and distinguished Quaker families. An ancestor, Nobel Butler, came over with Penn in the *Welcome*. His mother was a Darlington and a Hicksite Friend. His father is Congressman Thomas S. Butler, of the Delaware-Chester county district.
>
> Is it any wonder that Smedley, as a seventeen-year-old schoolboy attending the Haverford school, had a great deal of trouble gaining parental consent to go off and fight against the Spaniards? The battle-ship *Maine* had just been sunk in Havana harbor and the war fever was running high. The boy went down to Philadelphia and tried to join up with Company I, 6th Regiment of National Guards, but the wishes of his father were well known to the recruiting officers and they would have nothing to do with the lad.
>
> Butler went home and attended classes as usual. Several days later he learned that an examination for Marine Corps officers was about to be held at Washington and he determined to try his luck. He advised his father of his intentions. The parent declared that he would get in communication with the Capital and see that the examinations availed nothing.
>
> "Father," said young Butler, "if thee does as thee says, I will run away and join the general army."
>
> The schoolboy went to Washington, passed the examinations second out of the 200 men who took them and was made a second lieutenant. He was immediately dispatched to Cuba, where he obtained his baptism of fire, serving with McCall's men at Guantanamo and at Manzanillo. Later he served on Admiral Sampson's flagship. Then the Spanish-American War came to an end.
>
> When Smedley went off to join the Army, it should be remembered, he was still in what corresponded with the last year in high school. We are told by the early newspaper biographers that he showed an aptitude and liking for military things at a very early age and that he eschewed choo-choo cars and teddy bears to play



Four-Cylinder Two-Passenger Roadster
The Standard of Comparison

THOSE whose needs require a car of the roadster type will find this Buick four-cylinder roadster with its winter enclosure ideally suited for bad weather driving. Its roomy body provides ample comfort for two passengers. Large compartments afford unusual space for samples and baggage. The powerful Buick valve-in-head engine assures more than enough power for every kind of road and grade. Added to these features is the greater certainty of control contributed by its Buick four-wheel brakes.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars   Branches in All Principal Cities—Dealers Everywhere with wooden soldiers. Be these things as they may, Butler was captain of the baseball and football teams at the Haverford school.

He was a particularly good pitcher and, in a time when curved balls were not so widely used as to-day, was an expert. The story is told of how a team of farmers from near by, all of them grown men, played the Haverford school at baseball. They were contemptuous of the boys and expected an easy victory. Butler, however, was such a good pitcher that the score was much against the farmers by the end of the second inning, whereupon they left the field.

In one of the numerous football matches young Butler tore the muscles of his arm, and when they healed they were incorrectly placed. The arm would not bend at the elbow. A doctor said the muscles would have to be broken, but young Smedley did not care for the idea of the doctors fooling around over him.

He went down to the Haverford station and allowed a train to pull him along the platform. He said it was a bit painful, but his muscles stretched back into place and the doctors lost their job.

At the end of the Spanish-American War Butler was out of a job, but not for long. Trouble began brewing in the Panjii. Aguinaldo, the famous native chieftain, began an insurrection in the Philippines and Butler, having been promoted to a first lieutenant, was dispatched hither. In time, peace was restored but it was not long before trouble flared up in a near-by quarter. The representatives of many foreign countries, Americans included, were beleaguered in the city of Peking, China, and a mixed expeditionary force was dispatched to their rescue. The famous Boxer uprising was on.

Photograph by United

“TAKE HIS NAME, ELLIOTT”

This phrase bids fair to become historic in Philadelphia police history, opine the newspaper men, since General Butler emits it to his assistant every time he interviews one of his cops. The new Director of Public Safety is said to be putting a hatred of evil into his police force by Billy Sunday methods.

Butler was assigned to service in the American contingent, serving with the expeditionary force. Things were lively from the first. At the battle of Tientsin the young lieutenant was wounded in the hip while attempting to carry a wounded comrade to the rear. He was recommended for bravery by the British General and was offered a Victoria Cross. The United States Government would not permit Butler to accept, however.

He was now supposed to be in inactive service, but he managed to be in the thick of the fighting about Peking, and again he was wounded, this time in the right leg. It so happened that another lieutenant was lying near where he fell. The second officer was wounded in the left leg. The two men tied their bad legs together and managed to hobble back to a hospital.

The United States was not to go to war for another 17 years, but that does not mean that Butler spent the time without adventure. He saw plenty of action and plenty of excitement. Promotion came at regular intervals, the young soldier being stept up through all ranks until in 1918 he was made a Brigadier-General by President Wilson.

One of the most colorful incidents in Butler's career, says the writer, took place at Vera Cruz in 1914:

As will be recalled, the United States was on the point of a war with Mexico. A great number of battle-ships were anchored in Vera Cruz harbor, and a declaration of war and march upon Mexico City was expected at almost any moment.

Now it was a very important thing for the United States to know the best route to Mexico City in case the invasion should take place, so Butler volunteered to go thither and chart out the country. He took a sergeant and private along with him and the three made their way through the wilderness to the heart of the country. They did not follow the railroad because the Mexicans would be looking for spies traveling that route. After days of hardship and adventure they reached the capital of Mexico and, disguised as peons, entered the city. They were so disreputable looking that no soldiers challenged them along the entire way.

The return to Vera Cruz was not so easy. Knowledge of Butler's absence had somehow reached the Mexicans and everybody was looking for him. The last lap of the journey was quite perilous, with the “greasers” only a few steps behind. The General and his men reached the American consulate and when searched by the Mexicans had been able to place their maps and papers in a place of safety.

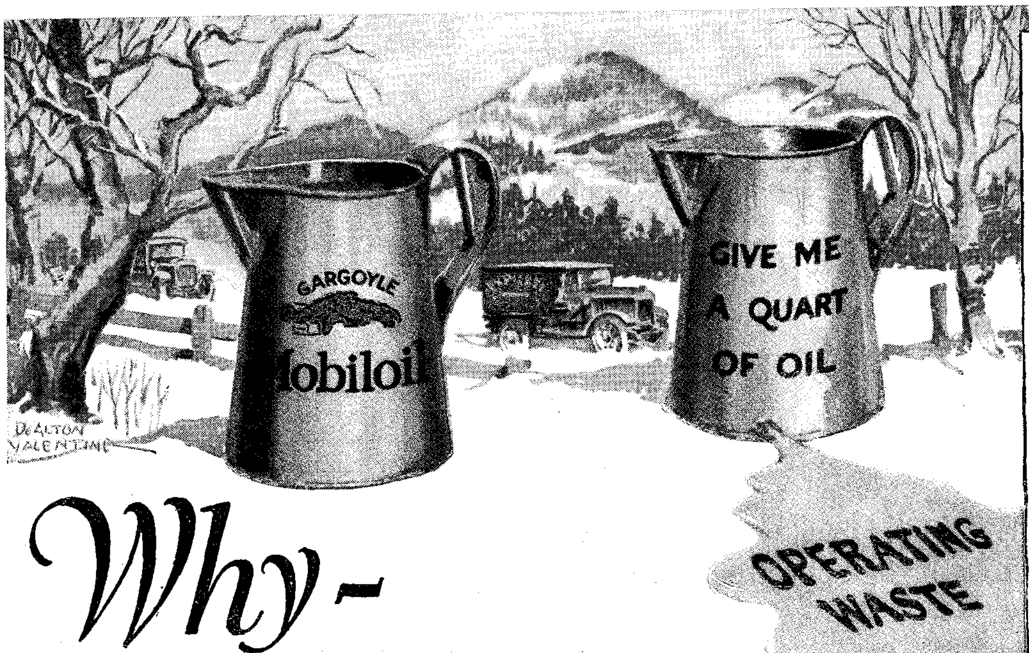
We next hear of Butler at Hayti and, as may be expected, he was in the very heart of things. The United States Government in 1917 awarded Butler a Congressional Medal of Honor for leading a brilliant attack upon Fort Riviere, which resulted in the reduction of the Haytian stronghold. When the World War broke out he was Military Governor of Hayti and as such seemed to be out of line for assignment to active service upon the battle-fields of France.

This condition of affairs did not suit the Governor a bit, so he got a leave of absence and returned home to the United States and to Washington. He was able to persuade the powers that be to send him to France and he became the commander of the disembarkment camp at Pontanezen, near Brest. Here he distinguished himself as an executive and organizer, making his camp one of the most efficient in Europe. There were times when he had as many as 45,000 men under his immediate command. The way he got rid of the mud at Pontanezen won him praise from all quarters. Here, too, it was that they first called him “Old Duck Boards.”

Butler is beloved by the Marines for his soldierly qualities and human understanding. An incident on a practise march held a few years ago furnished a story of the type so frequently told about Butler. A sick soldier struggling beneath the weight of his 60-pound dunnage and rifle was about to sink by the side of the road when the General came by, shouldered the luggage and carried it upon his own back 18 miles back to camp.

The only difficulty with Butler as Director of Public Safety may be that he will be too efficient for the politicians who have been accustomed to more pliable men. Every enemy that Butler has ever encountered up to date has stood out in the open and fought like a man. In Philadelphia, however, he may find the kind of enemies who use different tactics and who would have no scruples against taking a pot-shot from ambush.

In fact, according to news reports, General Butler received three anonymous letters within two weeks of his appointment as Philadelphia's Director of Public Safety, announcing that he would shortly be murdered. Other threats were reported to Butler by a Marine, who had been badly beaten up by three men in the “Tenderloin” who announced that they would “get” the Marine “cop” if he showed up in that part of the city. The Marine “cop” at once went down into that part of the city, but no one offered to “get” him. That stunt was typical, perhaps, of his picturesque way of arousing the police and citizens of Philadelphia to join in his crusade. He fairly “called the police force of Philadelphia up the sawdust trail,” somewhat after the manner of Billy Sunday, telegraphs Lindsay Denison, staff correspondent of the New York *Evening World*. But if the methods were the methods of Billy Sunday, says Mr. Denison, “the



Why—

Mobiloil costs less to use than other oil

A leading New York express company (name on request) writes us, from which we quote as follows:

"We have just completed a year's period during which we used nothing but 'Mobiloil' in lubricating our gas trucks.

"Previous to September, 1922, we used various other brands of oil all of which cost us less per gallon than 'Mobiloil.'

"In September, 1922, we signed a contract for 'Mobiloil' and have used no other since that time. We have just tabulated a comparative statement and have signed another contract with you. We thought the result of our experience might be of interest to you.

Saving in total oil consumed	*16%*
Lubrication cost per truck per day with other oil ..	*25.9 cents*
Lubrication cost per truck per day with Gargoyle Mobiloil..................	*18.4 cents*
Percentage of saving per day	*28.95%*

"Since we have used Gargoyle Mobiloil we have not had a case of bearing failure, although we have had 490 more truck days from the same trucks than in the preceding year.

"The cost of repairs has gone down to an even greater extent. We attribute this to a great extent to the use of your oil."

Price doesn't indicate cost

For over 12 years we have repeatedly stated that no oil can be judged on the basis of price alone. This report is another striking example of the economy of Gargoyle Mobiloil when judged on the basis of *cost in service.*

Its superior lubricating quality will save the cost of many avoidable repairs and add years to the life of your car.

Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the Chart below.

How to Read the Chart:
A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

This Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1923		1922		1921		1920		1919	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Acme..(5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Model 90L)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
American Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Anderson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Apperson (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Armleder (1-1½ ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
" (Buda Eng. 2½, 3½ ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
" All Other Models	....	....	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Atlas	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Auburn (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Autocar	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Bay State	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bour Davis	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Brockway (¾ ton)	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" (1-1½ ton)	A	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Buick	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Case	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Champion (Phila.)	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Six	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet (8 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
" (Copper Cooled)	A	Arc	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (Mod. 490, G. & Lt. Del.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cleveland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Columbia (Det.) (Con. Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Corbitt (Mod. S-¾ ton)	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Cunningham	Arc	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Daniels	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Davis	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Dorris (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dort	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant Four	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Six	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
" (Com'l)	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gardner	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc	....	....
Gray	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A
H. C. S.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jordan	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Kissel Kar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Lexington (Cont. Eng.)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	Arc.	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
" (Com'l)	....	....	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Nash (Com'l) (Quad)	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" " (1 & 2 ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
National (Mod. 6-31)	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (Mod. 6-51)	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (12 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (6 cyl.)	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (Cont. Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Com'l)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
" All Other Models	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Peerless	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Premier (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo (Mod. T & U)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rolls Royce	A	A	B	A	B	A	....	....	....	....
Stephens Salient Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Velie (Cont. Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Westcott (D-48)	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Willys Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Winton	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

Makes of Engines

(recommendations shown separately for convenience)

	1923		1922		1921		1920		1919	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buda (Mod. OU, QU, TU)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
" (Mod. RU, WU)	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Continental (Mod. B5)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (Mod. B2)	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. T)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
" (Mod. 12 XD)	A	Arc	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Falls	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hercules	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Herschell-Spill'n (Mod. 90)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (Mod. 7,000 & 11,000)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lycoming (C Series)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Midwest (Mod. 408)	....	....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	....	....
" (Mod. 409)	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (Mod. 410, 411, 412, 610)	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Rochester	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Waukesha CU, DU, EU, FU	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Weidley (Model R)	Arc.	Arc	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wisconsin (Mod. Q & QU)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Transmission and Differential:
For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C," "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

Fair retail price—30c a quart from bulk

When the dealer sells a quart of Gargoyle Mobiloil for less than 30c, he does not make his fair reasonable profit. Lower prices often accompany substitution of low-quality oil for genuine Gargoyle Mobiloil.

Prices are slightly higher in Canada, the Southwest and the Far West.

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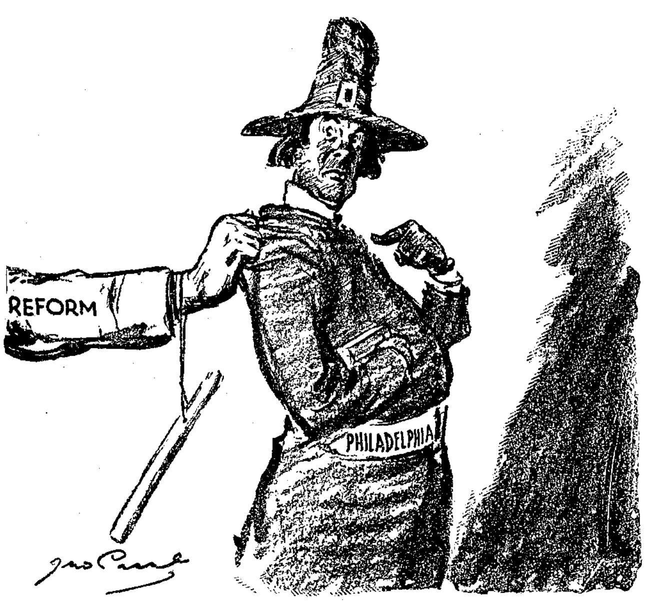
Boston	Detroit
Philadelphia	Indianapolis
Pittsburgh	Milwaukee
Buffalo	Minneapolis
Rochester	Des Moines
Dallas	Kansas City, Mo.
	Oklahoma City

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

language is that of the Marines." There is a cuss word in nearly everything this ex-Quaker and present fighter says. He knows how to make sensations that provide publicity. Mr. Denison goes on with this report of him:

> The publicity technique is a combination of that of the Marines and Billy Sunday, especially the practise of the Marine Corps in never flinching from telling the world about itself—and then making good on every last syllable.



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"WHO, ME?"

—John Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

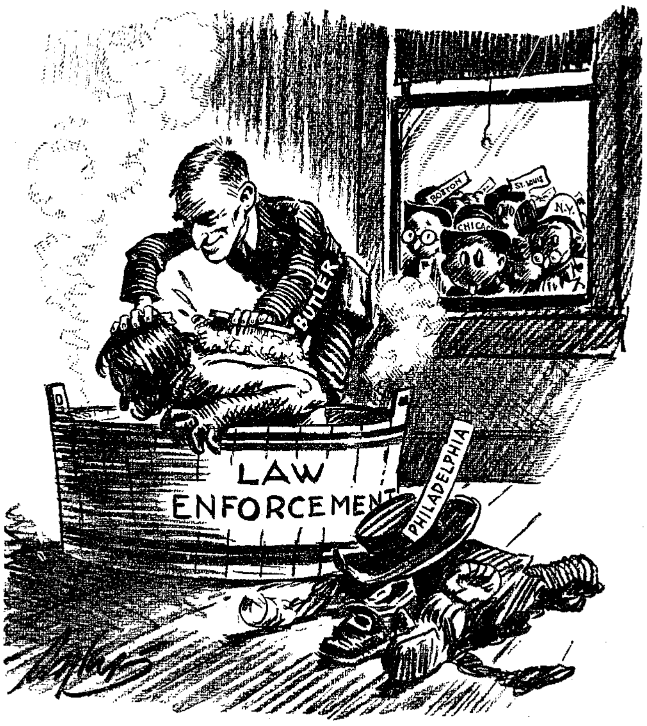
> Smedley D. Butler doesn't have to prove his bravery. Before we got into the World War only twenty-two men had ever won the Medal of Honor, which carries with it "the thanks of the Congress of the United States." One of those twenty-two was Smedley Butler, and he won it twice.
>
> To undertake to bring to decency, smartness and efficiency the police force of Philadelphia—tagged since the hatching of the first muckraker as "corrupt and contented"—by appealing to righteousness of soul, telling of $100,000 bribes offered to himself, by ridicule, by startling epithets, threats of hell-fire, gymnastic speechmaking, by sheer exhortation and insurrecting the public mind, will win General Butler no more medals perhaps, but it is a task no one would dare who wasn't qualified to wear that rare brace of white-starred, sky-blue ribbons on his chest.
>
> The Billy Sunday comparison is not far-fetched. Already Philadelphia, which a week ago regarded the borrowing of General Butler from the U. S. Government as something of an entertaining experiment, has begun to speak of his activities as "the new movement." Neighboring Pennsylvania cities, having felt the reflection of the emotional appeal of his attack on those police traditions which are shiftless as well as sordid, have begun sending representatives to Philadelphia to get in touch with "the new idea." It is only a matter of time, if things keep going as they are, when communities will begin competing for the services of General Butler, and other military leaders, just as boards of trade and other civic bodies have entered into bidding for the services of Billy Sunday as spiritual regenerators (with a proper consideration for material profit of the regeneration).
>
> In direct results Philadelphia is the most down-lidded Philadelphia this morning in the memory of the longest-whiskered police reporter. That doesn't necessarily mean anything as to permanent results. Most cities "close down" when a new administration comes into power after an election. Philadelphia always observed the tradition.

General Butler has already announced that he expects his clean-ups to be a regular rather than a sporadic performance. City-cleaning is like house-cleaning in his opinion: it needs to be frequent and thorough, especially in a big place harboring all kinds of people. He has a leave of absence for one year from the Navy Department, and he has told the cops under him that he will stay with them indefinitely if they will make good. He does not omit a certain amount of pomp and circumstance from his methods. Mr. Denison goes on to say:

> He had not been sworn in five minutes, drest as a Brigadier-General of Marines, before he appeared and disappeared in a new uniform as Major-General commanding the unspirituous and spiritualized Philadelphia police. More than one of the municipal soldiers of the "corrupt and contented" régime regarded it with dazzled if not respectful admiration. The blouse was double-breasted but with turned back lapels, unlike the choker police uniform. On each lapel was the coat-of-arms in gold and enamel of the City of Philadelphia. The Major-General's twin stars were on each shoulder. The cap was a police cap, but tipped unusually high in front with the Philadelphia police shield on it.

He began, and is still conducting his work, partly by making speeches to the policemen, who have orders to clean up or get out. Striking paragraphs from some of these talks, as given by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, run:

> "Don't be afraid that if you arrest somebody who has been friendly with you he may come to me and tell me about the $10 you took from him once. That's all water over the dam. It was over yesterday. What's over the dam be damned. We are beginning from now. Hereafter you are not to take an order from any man who does not wear the uniform of the Philadelphia Police Bureau—except the Mayor—and his orders will come through me.
>
> ---
>
> "I saw a man get off in court to-day because he had the card of a ward leader. That card business is all gone—it's done. We are through with it. That goes, even if you have to kill a man to convince him of it. The Mayor and I will stand by you.
>
> ---
>
> "Some of you may have formed the habit of spending money you haven't honestly earned. I'm sorry. It's hard on you and your folks. I'm going to get you more honest money—especially for good work. But if you can't get along without that graft, for God's sake get out before we have to kick you out.
>
> ---
>
> "Secretary Denby once told the Marines, when they were put on the mail-trains, he didn't want them to get killed unnecessarily. He asked me why they didn't applaud. I told him I'd translate it for him. I said to them: 'The Secretary says that if any of you happens to have his suspenders break on him just about the time a bum gets the drop on you with a gun, he doesn't want you to get killed, but put up your hands and let him get away. I say it's all right for the Secretary to tell you that. If you do that—that's you. But if you take a chance and fight, and get killed, or not, why, then, by God, you're a MARINE.' That's what I want you to be.



"IT CAN BE DONE!"

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger.*

> "I've already had $100,000 offered to me for the handbook

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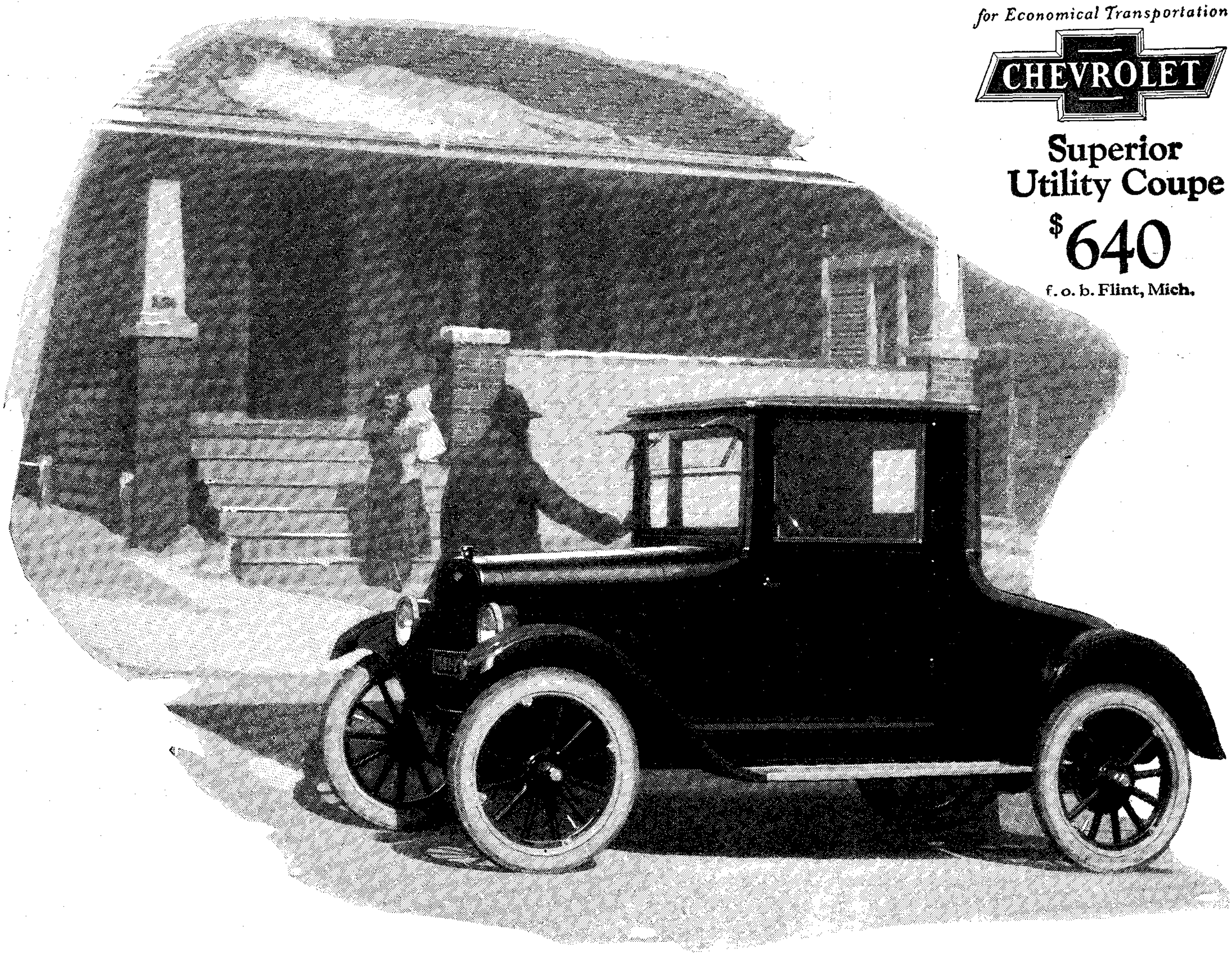

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Superior Touring	495	Superior Commercial Chassis	$395
Superior Utility Coupe	640	Superior Light Delivery	495
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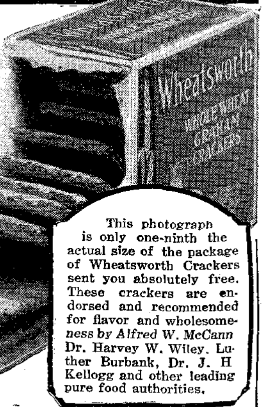

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

privilege. I don't know what a handbook is; it must be small business. Think what big business is. Think how much more it is worth to be straight.

"The Lieutenants know their districts and the bad spots in them. Let them go out and clean them up. We won't want any help from reformers. We don't want any help from the Marines, or the Constabulary, or anybody else. Good God Almighty, men, let's do the damned thing ourselves! Hell! We don't want any pussy-footing squads around. Put on your uniforms and go after 'em. We don't need beer squads and champagne squads and cocaine and murder squads. Does an ordinary man know a murder when he sees it or not?

"The Mayor says he hopes I'll stay after my leave of absence is up. If you'll get the reputation the Marines have got, I'll stay with you forever. Come on! Let's do it! Let's go!

"When I left the Marines at Detroit after our football game with Michigan, I said to 'em: 'There are 3,500 of you going to an imitation war in the Gulf. And I'm going all by my lonesome to a hell of a real damn war—in Philadelphia.'"

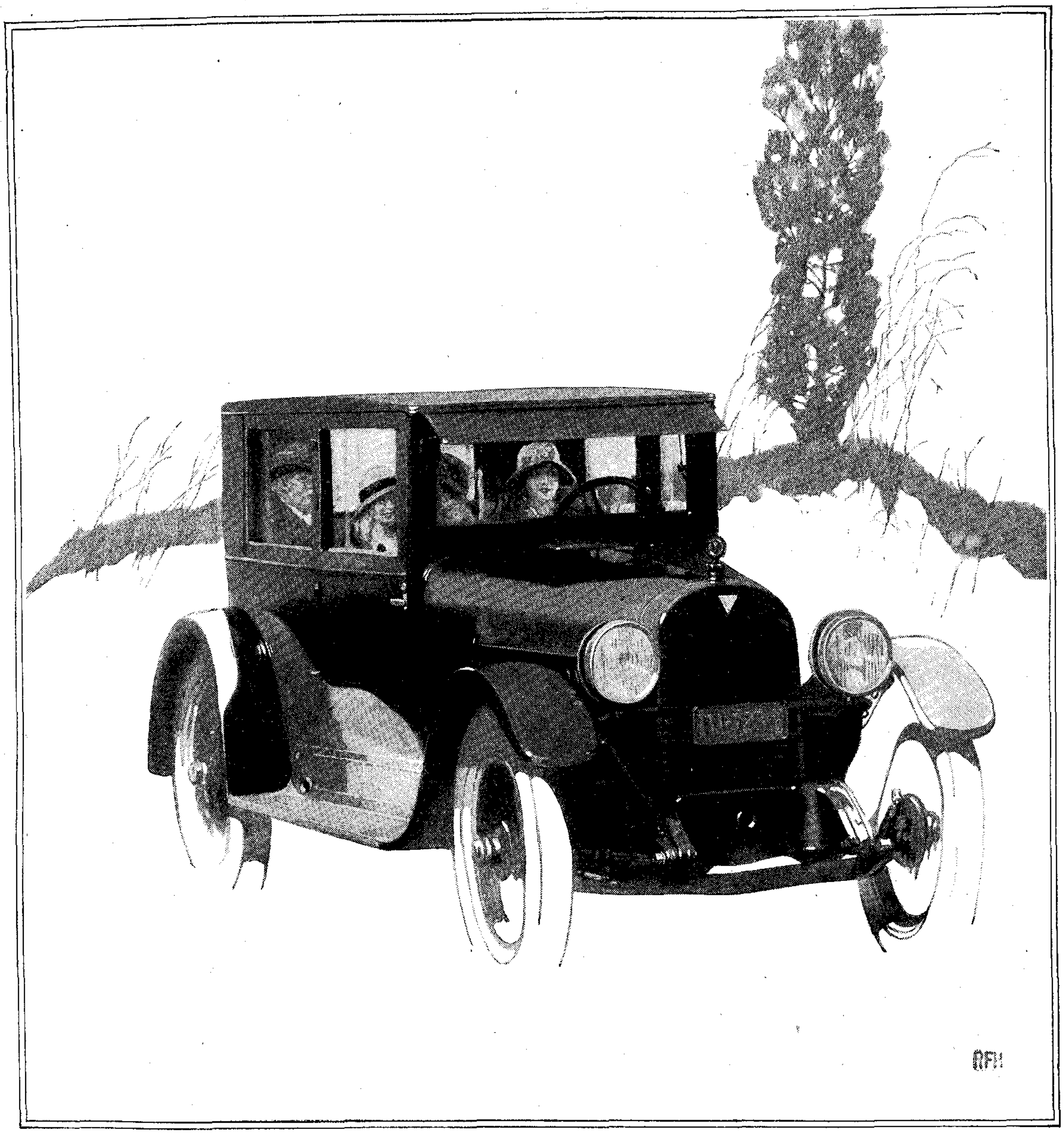
The newspaper editors of the country have generously congratulated both Philadelphia and her new "devil dog" Director of Public Safety on the work he is doing and intends to do. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* recalls admiringly that the new director "lugged his bed into his office in the City Hall," where he slept during the first two weeks of his régime. The Washington *Evening Star* says that "it was not only what he said, but the blooming way he said it," that carried conviction. "Every city has its enemies of society," remarks the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*. "A soldier seems to be the proper man to fight those enemies. Perhaps Philadelphia is pointing the way as it did in 1776." He has had time to prepare his plan of campaign, adds the New York *World*, wishing him well. If he "gets by" with his ideas in the "politically rotten burg of Philadelphia," believes the Knoxville *Journal and Tribune*, "generations will rise up and call him blessed." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* announces that what General Butler proposes can be done, and "both the new Mayor and new Director are in earnest when they say that they will do it." He will "set a useful example for the entire State," says the Pittsburgh *Post*.

A skeptical attitude is reflected by the Providence *News*, which recalls that "saloons have increased in Philadelphia from 1,500 to 8,000 even under the extreme prohibition administration of Governor Pinchot," and believes that even a man like General Butler, who is "a bulldog for fighting, has a fine military record, and can swear in a way that would shame those hearty men in the Blue Mountains," can accomplish little permanent good. The editor of *The News* opines further:

> Soon things will move in the same old grooves or in new ones of equal breadth. There would not be 8,000 saloons in Philadelphia unless they had profitable patronage. Even with only 20 customers a day the figure is 160,000 persons who deliberately violate the law. These people can not be controlled by the orders of any Marine officer. They will find inlets and outlets, even if they have to make new ones.
>
> General Butler is only walking backwards. He can no more dry up Philadelphia than he can stop the shifting sands of Sahara. New York city has stopt gambling even to the last squeeze of a professional card or the odds in a handbook, because there was no real sentiment against the pressure of the law. But New York is as wet to-day as before the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment, altho more discreet. This is the story of all cities and towns, even in Providence, proving that no moralist can set up any standard conduct successfully if public opinion be even moderately set the other way.
>
> Philadelphia will not go dry, except in spots. Funny, too, to see Marines anything except wet.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* agrees with this general attitude and believes, besides, that the dictatorial attitude of General Butler is regrettably undemocratic. According to *The Eagle:*

> The inauguration of a military dictatorship in the city where the Declaration of Independence was signed is a sign of tendencies which distinguish American political currents in the twentieth century. In the very cradle of liberty, the civil government has been made subordinate to military government.
>
> The language used by General Butler, in addressing the police force under his command, is language which one has heretofore associated with the Russian police system under the Czars. It is language which would have fired the indignation of Jefferson and Franklin. But General Butler is not the only despot in this country. There are dozens of Governors and Mayors who act in a similar arbitrary manner.
>
> The appointment of General Butler as Director of Public Safety is a virtual acknowledgment of the breakdown of civil government in one of the oldest of American cities, a city which has been in control of the Republican party since the Civil War. Democracy has proved a failure in Philadelphia and wherever Democracy proves a failure, despotism replaces it.
>
> The root of the evil is the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law. It is this organic law placed in the Constitution by an organized minority, which is destroying the Democratic form of government in this country. It is a law impossible of enforcement and a breeder of anarchy. It is violated every minute of every day in the year, not only by "bootleggers," but by all classes and conditions and will continue to be violated as long as it remains on the statute books. General Butler is bound to fail in his efforts to purify the police force of Philadelphia and to end liquor law violations and their attendant evils. No community of nearly 2,000,000 population is going to submit to be told what it should drink, any more than what it should eat or how it should dress. Sumptuary laws have failed in every country in which they have been tried, and this country will prove no exception to the rule.



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Hudson Motor Car Company

Detroit, Michigan

NABBING THE RUM-RUNNER—SOMETIMES

THE engine in the Coast-Guard boat were throttled down, while it rolled and pitched in the darkness of the winter Atlantic, out beyond Sandy Hook, and lookouts peered about for liquor-smugglers. A. Leonard Smith, Jr., a reporter for the New York *Evening Post* was among the men on the Coast-Guard boat. It was a little open motor-boat, without speed enough to cope with the swift machines that are used to carry booze between the fleet anchored out at the twelve-mile limit and the New York and New Jersey shores. Still it was the best the Coast-Guard could muster, and occasionally it overhauled, or outwitted, the booze-carriers. The Coast-Guard, mentions the reporter, does not greatly relish the new and arduous service it has been called on to undertake "by orders from Washington," ever since the ships of the rum-fleet anchored off American shores, and rum-running became a highly organized business. That particular night, says the *Evening Post* man, lowering gray clouds made the southeast storm signals flying from the Government Weather Observatory seem superfluous. The sea was crested with white, and the air was cold, with flurries of snow.

"Suddenly a man in the stern leans forward and touches the skipper on the shoulder," relates the reporter. "Captain,' he whispered: 'right over there—see!'" Then—

Thrilling with excitement, every one strives to pierce the dense darkness. Then all catch a glimpse of the dim outlines of a strange vessel gliding past. Captain Tilton of the Coast-Guard boat puts on full speed, and with a staccato roar of the exhaust the boat shoots forward.

Big flashlights on board now search with their beams for the stranger. Other lights illumine the Coast-Guard pennant at the rear to show the authority to stop and board anything in the territorial waters of America. A man with another flashlight signals, blinker fashion, to another Coast-Guard boat out there in the harbor.

Tilton's boat buried its nose in the pounding waves and fairly quivered as it strained to push the water aside and hurry, hurry, hurry. One more look at the strange craft shows that she has met the challenge and is shooting shoreward with engines that are probably five times as powerful as those of her pursuer.

She pays absolutely no attention to several shots, and in five minutes she has been literally swallowed up in the night. Captain Tilton throttled his engines and every one tried to listen for the exhaust of the fugitive. No sound came except the roar of the wind and the eternal slap, slap, of the waves.

"Maxim silencers," said Tilton. "He got away with his load."

And the Coast-Guard boat starts again, nosing here and there like a hound that has lost the scent.

But it was no use, and the chilled party of government men, after an hour or two of further cruising, beat back to shore with no captures to report for that night. Boatswain Loren Tilton, commander of the Sandy Hook station and captain of the boat, philosophically admitted that it was hard to catch thirty-knot rum-runners in a twenty-knot boat. He remarked further, as quoted by the reporter:

"Our main chance comes in taking them unaware or finding them with engine trouble, or maybe crippling them with a lucky shot. Then, you bet it's a race between us. The bootlegger, as fast as he can, throws thousands of dollars worth of liquor in the harbor while we try to beat him to it and catch him with at least a few cases aboard.

"I can't say it's all fun for me, tho. You know I've lived around here for about eighteen years now, and I know all the people pretty well. Every once in a while I have to arrest an acquaintance, or even a personal friend, with a load of booze. But I believe they understand that I have to do it. It's my duty as a member of the service, and I can't dodge it."

"Have they ever tried to bribe you?" he was asked.

"Not those that know me," he answered. "Of course strangers have tried it. I got a man with 1,500 cases aboard and he offered me and my men $18,000. He cursed us when we turned him down. 'You poor boobs,' he said, 'what are you expecting to get out of it? A little newspaper notoriety, and that's all. I'm giving you something worth while—and there's more where that came from.' He shut up when we threatened to throw him into the bay.

"I got one man with a big boat and a couple of hundred cases once. He got under my skin. He crawled on his knees and sobbed like a child. He told me that he was broke and that his wife and children were starving and that it was his first trip and that he'd never do it again. Gosh, I'd have let him go if I could. When we got him ashore some of the customs men greeted my prisoner with a laugh. 'So they got you at last, old fellow,' they said. And the bootlegger grinned at them. He'd been running liquor for months."

Inspired by the armament of rifles which the boat carried, the reporter asked whether the bootleggers ever shot back. Immediately, he says:

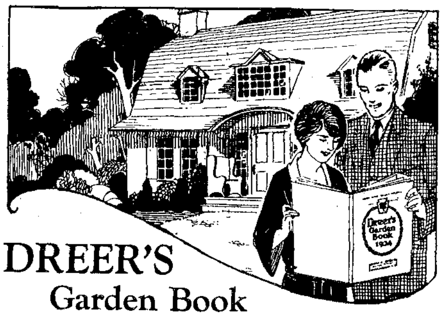
Every Coast-Guard man became positively indignant at the idea.

"I'd like to see them," was the gruff reply. "They'd be guilty of attempting to resist arrest."

It apparently had never occurred to Tilton or his men that the smugglers by shooting might conceivably kill some one and be guilty of murder.

"It's hard on us," remarked Tilton, as he wiped the wet from his face with damp wool mittens, "but it's harder on bootleggers. Think of them out at sea on a night like this, loading from the rum fleet at the peril of their lives. On the trip in they have first the cutters to fear, and lately the cutters have been using six-pounders and machine-guns. Further in-shore the rum-runners must elude the speed boats of the customs men and craft like ours.

"If they escape all these perils they still stand a mighty good chance of being snapt up by the watchers on land or robbed by the hi-jackers. Believe me, a bootlegger earns every cent he gets. It seems to me that with the same energy and courage he could make as much money legitimately



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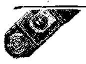

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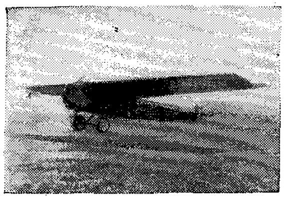
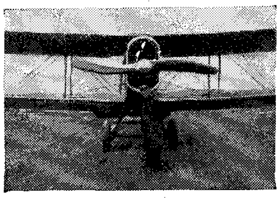
Delco Records

The First Non-Stop Transcontinental Flight



On May 2, 1923, Lieutenants Macready and Kelly started from the flying field at Mineola, Long Island, and flew to Los Angeles, piloting the first airship that ever made a non-stop flight from ocean to ocean across America. This airship was equipped with Delco ignition.

First Gulf-to-Lakes Non-Stop Flight

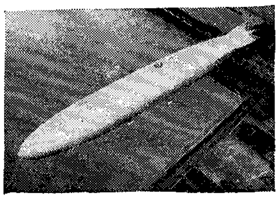


On May 26th Lieutenant H. G. Crocker made the first non-stop flight ever accomplished from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada, starting from the Gulf and making his first stop near Gordon, Ontario, thence flying to Selfridge Field. This plane also had Delco equipment.

1923 Indianapolis 500-Mile Race

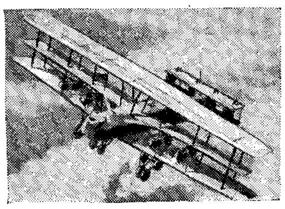
On May 30th, at the Automobile Race Classic held on the Indianapolis speedway, Tommy Milton's car, the winner, and seven of the ten winning cars were equipped with Delco ignition. This marked the fourth successive time that a Delco-equipped car had won this event.

Flight of the "Shenandoah"



On September 4th at Lakehurst, N. J., the Navy rigid airship, "Shenandoah," made its first successful flight—the greatest airship of its kind ever built. Delco was the only ignition system able to pass rigid tests established for Electrical equipment of the ship's six special Packard engines.

The Success of The Barling Bomber



On October 2nd the Barling Bomber, the largest airplane in the world, accomplished its successful flight from Wilbur Wright Field at Dayton, Ohio, to Scott Field, Belleville, Ill. The six powerful engines of this huge craft were equipped with Delco ignition.

—and dependable performance on most of America's fine cars including—

BUICK
BAY STATE
CADILLAC
CASE
COLE
CUNNINGHAM
DAVIS
DANIELS
DUESENBERG
ELCAR
H. C. S.
JORDAN
LA FAYETTE
LINCOLN
MOON
MARMON
NASH
OLDSMOBILE
PIERCE-ARROW
PEERLESS
SAYERS
STEPHENS
WESTCOTT
WINTON
WILLS-SAINTE CLAIRE
-with Delco Ignition only
LOCOMOBILE
NATIONAL
PACKARD
STUTZ

The Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company
Dayton, Ohio U.S.A.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

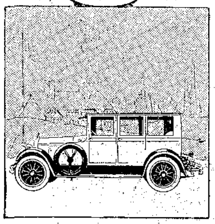
and could make it easier and with less risk."

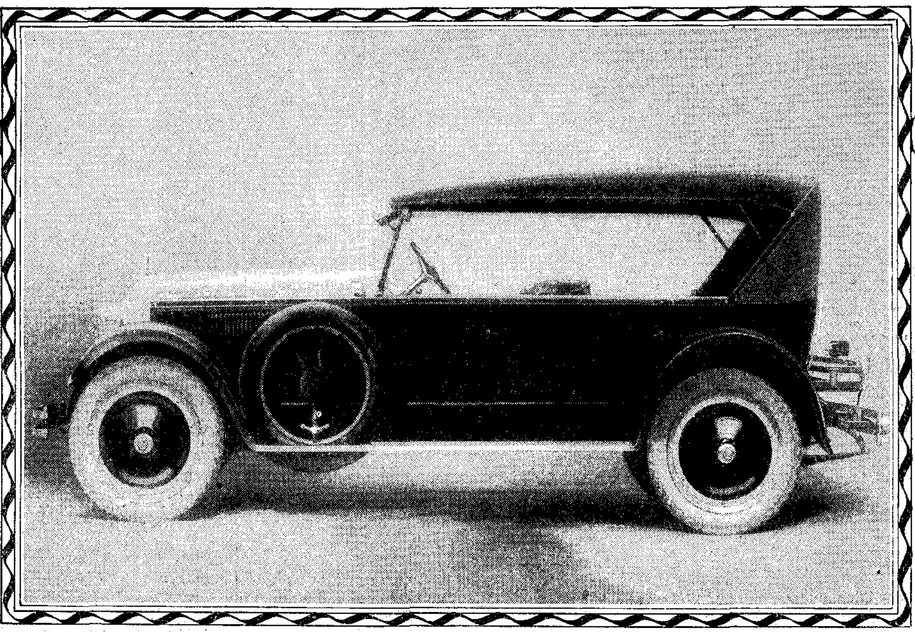
A hunt for bootleggers that yielded rather more results and less hardships is described by Daniel J. Coleman, in the Detroit *Free Press.* His story begins with "a curtained touring car bearing five men," on its way down a riverside street, in Detroit. Suddenly, he relates:

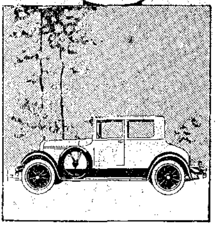
> The car made a sharp turn to the left, leaped across the sidewalk and between two buildings into the black narrow slit that serves as entrance to Hogan's alley. Down the sloping path through a black curtain of night mist that drifted from the river the automobile plunged. A moment later it drew up to a sharp stop.
>
> Four men sprang out and rushed through the open door of a big barn-like structure that stood on the wharf. Within, two men, warmly-clad in river fashion, stood beside thirty beer-kegs. Another lounged in the seat of a closed motor-truck.
>
> "We're the Federal law, boys," said the leader of the four motorists. "Come to look you over."
>
> The men grinned as might a good-natured poker-player who had just won a big pot.
>
> The leader of the Federal agents and a State police trooper who had accompanied them, walked over and kicked the kegs. They were rewarded with only hollow sounds.
>
> "Empty! Well, we'll get you next time," said the agent. "Guess, I'll look around a little more and get acquainted, anyway. This place doesn't look as big inside as it does outside."
>
> The agent went over to the south wall and examined it.
>
> "Hello!" he exclaimed. "Something here, I think."
>
> A hatchet was procured and a few twists caused a secret door to swing open. A turn of the switch lighted up the large secret room and revealed an exit to the wharf.
>
> "So this is where they keep the kegs when they are full!"
>
> In the secret room the ceiling was high except at one end, where a box-like structure without door or window protruded from the wall. The agent leaped up and caught a shaky cross-beam, drew himself up on top of it and examined the wall of the protruding mystery. Not an opening.
>
> He jumped down and returned to the room to gaze up at that side of the wall. Not a sign of a door or window that might lead into the little chamber at the top of the secret room. A heap of driftwood, apparently piled on the cross-beams to dry, was the only unusual thing in sight.
>
> "Maybe there is an entrance from the outside," said the agent. "But wait. Get a ladder."
>
> Up he climbed to the driftwood, across the trembling cross-beams and with a laugh crawled through the hidden hole that led to the upper room.

In the room were a couch, a few dishes and other evidences that the place was being put to good use. The uses of the cubby-hole, however, were not apparent. The reporter's narrative continues:

> "Wonder what the idea of this place is?"







The New Paige

Try to Match Its Performance or Its New Price

HERE'S the New Paige—unmatchable in performance and value. Pay what you please, you cannot buy more sure ability on the road or delightful docility in traffic. So flexible is the big 70 h.p. Paige motor.

More money will not buy a roomier car. Nor will it buy a more comfortable car, for Paige has the 131-inch wheelbase, the 5-foot spring suspension, the balance, that give utmost comfort.

Never Before So Fine a Paige

You know Paige as a large, able, comfortable, well-built car. Finer each year, say those who know it best. And the New Paige goes a step further. It is not only finer—but immensely greater value.

The big 70 h.p. Paige motor, with its silent, automatically adjusted timing-chain, is the motor of the New Paige. Refined for even greater service. The clutch and transmission which made Paige so famously easy to handle are retained with added smoothness and efficiency.

Paige-Timken axles; sealed-in-lubrication universal joints of steel; ball-bearing steering spindles; the tremendous, unyielding frame—all of which added to Paige reputation for ruggedness—are retained with improvements.

Here's What the New Paige Will Do

Think of what it means to have a car that will do 70 miles an hour. Such a reserve of power means you can climb hills in high when others shift and stall—means you can dash ahead of the crowd whenever you want—means a motor you can't hurt by over-taxing.

Think of what it means to have a car with 11 feet of wheelbase, and rear springs more than 5 feet long. It means a car that laughs at rough detours—that takes you in unjolted comfort at good speed over roads which other cars hesitate to travel. The luxury of Paige motoring is very real to all who know it.

Think of having a motor so silent that you sometimes wonder whether it is running until the pressure of your foot brings instant response in smooth, quiet speed. And so flexible that you can drive from 2 to 70 miles an hour in high gear.

New Low Prices Create New Value

Last year the Paige Phaeton cost $2450 factory. Today the New Paige—still the same big, powerful quality car refined in many ways, improved in style, bettered in performance—costs many hundreds of dollars less. You will be astonished when you inspect the car and learn its price to find that you may now possess so fine a car so economically.

How Can We Do It?

Now you know what it means when we say—"Try to match its performance or its new price!"

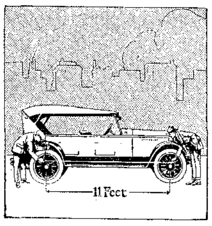
How can we offer so much at such a price? The answer is simple:

Three years ago our business was 15,000 cars a year. Now with the Paige-built Jewett, our capacity is 500 cars a day. The saving in overhead is important as you can see. And it is responsible for the remarkably low price.

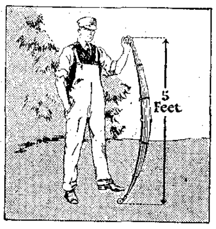
An Exclusive Car

Remember, there is only one Paige—the best we know how to build. Known the world over as a fine, wonderfully performing car—a car all covet. There are no smaller, cheaper Paige models. You need never explain which Paige you own.

Your local Paige dealer will be glad to let you drive a Paige at your convenience. Find out the price. (500-A)



PAIGE



THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CAR IN AMERICA

MONROE

REG. TRADE MARK

Wins World Contest *at Paris!*

CABLEGRAM PARIS

MONROE NEW YORK
IN INTERNATIONAL CALCULATING AND
ADDING MACHINE CONTEST PARIS MONROE
WINS DECISIVELY ALL PRIZES BEING FIRST
TO FINISH AND OBTAINING FIRST FOUR
PLACES IN ACCURACY AGAINST ALL OTHER
MACHINES ENTERED

MONROE

READ the Cablegram! It tells a remarkable story—a news story that should be of interest to every business executive. Isn't it significant that the Monroe won all prizes both for speed and accuracy against all other machines entered?

This victory together with the Grand Prize awarded the Monroe at the recent International Exhibition of Inventions, at Turin, Italy, unquestionably establishes the premier position of the Monroe throughout the world.

The contest at Paris was for accuracy and speed in figure-work involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, the basic operations found in the business office of today. It recognized that no machine can be an all-round calculating and adding machine unless it handles all these operations with equal speed and facility.

The free, easy manner in which victory was won is a *tribute to the remarkable versatility, simplicity and first-time accuracy of the Monroe.*

Many thousands of concerns, big and little, are using the Monroe as a necessary part of their office staff. Isn't there a suggestion here of how you can use the Monroe to advantage on your invoices, payrolls, cost figures, percentages, ledger accounts, etc.?

If you are now confronted with problems of inventory, why not invite the Monroe Man to demonstrate the Monroe Method of Figuring Inventory? He welcomes the opportunity to explain why this method and other Monroe "short cuts" can lighten the task and result in great saving to you.

Send for him today, or, at least, ask for further information about the Monroe. Use the coupon.

Monroe Service is available at all Principal Points in the U. S. and Canada and throughout the World

MONROE CALCULATING MACHINE COMPANY
Woolworth Building, New York

(Check items desired—no obligation involved)

☐ Send the Monroe man to demonstrate the features of the machine that won such honors at Paris and Turin.

☐ Send the Monroe man to explain the Monroe Method of Figuring Inventory.

☐ Send folder, "The Monroe Takes All the Hard Work Out of Figures."

Individual's Name ____________

Firm Name ____________

Address ____________

(L.D.126)

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

one of the members of the raiding party asked.

The leader of the agents pointed to a small window that looks in the direction of the entrance to Hogan's alley.

"I had been wondering," he said, "where they were sending and receiving their signals."

The raiders walked up the alley and into the street. As they passed, the lookout smiled, as did a group of rum-runners standing across the street. However—

The agents strolled along for several blocks, then suddenly darted between buildings down to the river-front, where the passageway between the small wooden buildings was blocked by a locked gate, seven feet high. Over the gate went one. Over a roof went another.

"Ah!"

There was a big motor-boat, loaded with kegs. Beside it stood its owner, Jack.

"Hello, Law," was Jack's greeting. "They are all empties."

A quick inspection showed he was right.

"But I see you are running again," the chief agent observed. "One knock-off isn't enough for you, eh? Just wanted to know. I'll get you again."

"I'll outsmart you the next time," was Jack's reply.

They all laughed and the agents were gone. Soon they were crouching next to a big building that ran from Fort Street to the river-front.

Thump, thump, thump, thump came the sounds at short and regular intervals.

"Unloading keg beer," said the chief agent. "Got to have a search warrant to go in, tho. Have to catch 'em outside if we haven't got a paper."

To tell in detail their next approach would be to reveal the agents' methods, and this must not be done, for it would take all gambling interest out of it for the rum-runners.

The old building was deserted, apparently, and the window was open. A beam from the flashlight was thrown around the dusty room. It revealed evidences of a recent drinking-party. An agent silently slipt through. The door was opened and the other two were admitted.

The cold was sharp and penetrating and grew more unbearable as the hours passed. Walking or other exercise was impossible. It would mean noise, and rum-runners frequently were passing the door. Occasionally a group would stop dangerously near the front entrance. But there was solace in three six-shooters, even tho discovery would mean failure.

The cold hours passed slowly. Then was heard the muffled hum of a marine motor. The rear door was opened cautiously. A big motor-boat was seen stealthily approaching. The craft came nearer and nearer. The tiers of full cases of beer and whisky could be seen. The agents gathered at the door. Then one of them leapt. He landed among the rum-runners and their cargo.

"Federal law, boys," he said.

A little later a curtained touring car bearing guards and handcuffed prisoners bumped its way up a dark path and past a lookout to West Fort Street. The rum-runners had been outsmarted. They had not expected the previously disappointed law to return so soon. And the light of Hogan's alley had failed.

A Tooth Paste that Helps the *Natural* Cleaning Processes of the Mouth

Temporary cleaning cannot keep back decay

Few people realize how inadequate are the present methods of caring for the teeth.

Even though you brush your teeth thoroughly several times a day, you cannot keep back the chief cause of decay—the mouth acids.

These acids are forming all of the time. Unless they are neutralized they slowly eat into the enamel.

The alkaline fluids from the mouth glands should flow so freely that they would neutralize the acids as fast as they form. This would give your teeth constant, sure protection.

But the mouth glands have become so weak they no longer send forth enough fluids to neutralize the acids, because our present diet does not exercise the glands the way tough foods did.

As a consequence, instead of being washed all day by the alkaline fluids of the mouth —our teeth are today immersed in an acid bath.

In addition to cleansing the teeth thoroughly

You can gently stimulate the glands to return to their natural protective work by using Pebeco. In addition to cleaning the teeth thoroughly, Pebeco has an invigorating effect on these very processes that have slowed down.

As soon as Pebeco enters the mouth, the fluids from the salivary glands begin to flow more freely.

These alkaline fluids pour through the mouth, all over the gums, in between the teeth where the toothbrush cannot reach.

Photographs by Alexander A. Brown

Nothing is more attractive—nothing is more indicative of good breeding—nothing is more vital to your health—than sound, shining teeth. Pebeco cleans your teeth thoroughly. It leaves your mouth in an invigorated, revitalized condition. It keeps the entire mouth cavity healthy and self-protecting and, with proper dental attention, will preserve your teeth—strong, white and beautiful.

They wash away small particles and, what is more important, they neutralize the acids as fast as they form.

Pebeco leaves your whole mouth in a healthy, tingling condition—your gums, your palate—the entire oral cavity. Some physicians say its tonic effect extends even to the tonsils.

Pebeco is manufactured only by Lehn & Fink, Inc. 50c at all druggists.

PEBECO
TOOTH PASTE
PEBECO

Free Offer

Send the coupon today for free sample tube

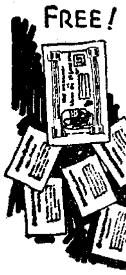
LEHN & FINK, Inc.,
Dept. G-2, 635 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y.

Send me free your new large sized sample tube of Pebeco and your booklet which explains the importance of the mouth glands in keeping the mouth healthy and the teeth white and strong.

Name ....

Address ....

....



HENDERSON'S *famous* TESTED
SEEDS
new catalogue now ready

New 1924 edition "Everything for the Garden," now ready. 176 pages with over 1,000 illustrations, many in color, showing actual results from Henderson's tested seeds. Describes the hundreds of different varieties of vegetables and flowers you can grow from these seeds. SPECIAL OFFER. Send 10c today for mailing this famous catalogue and get, *free*, special collection of six packets of Henderson's tested seeds in coupon envelope which, emptied and returned, will be accepted as 25c cash payment on an order of a dollar or more.

FREE!

Peter Henderson & Co.
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New York City

GO INTO BUSINESS for Yourself Establish and operate a "New System Specialty Candy Factory" in your community. We furnish everything. Money-making opportunity unlimited. Either men or women. Big Candy Booklet Free. Write for it today. Don't put it off!
W. HILLYER RAGSDALE, Drawer 38. EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Imperial Sanitary Floor
Put on like Plaster
Wears like Iron
-waterproof
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resilient
noiseless
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Base and Floor one solid piece

A composition material easily applied in plastic form over practically any kind of floor. Laid about ⅜ inch thick. Imperial Floor does not crack, peel or come loose from foundation. A continuous, fine-grained, smooth, non-slipping surface. No crevices to gather grease, dirt, dust, disease germs or moisture.

Ideal Floor for Kitchen, Pantry, Bathroom, Laundry, Porch, Garage, Restaurant, Theatre, Hotel, Factory, Office Building, Railroad Station, Hospital—wherever a beautiful, substantial floor is desired. Several practical colors. Full information and sample FREE of your first and second choice of color.

Imperial Floor Co., 277-279 Halstead St., Rochester, N.Y.

A Success for 15 Years

FREE!
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*"Applause Cards"**

"——Station K-C-L-X signing off. If you have enjoyed the artists' program, won't you write in and tell them?"

By all means! Quickly and easily with "Applause Cards."* They're handsomely printed mailing cards. All ready for you to fill in with your comments, sign, and drop in the mail box.

Keep a pack of them near your receiving set.

You can use "Applause Cards"* liberally because they are FREE AT YOUR RADIO DEALER'S.

("Applause Cards"* were originated by this Company, makers of the popular Dictogrand Loud Speaker and the Aristocrat Dictograph Headset. The only "Applause Cards"* are Dictograph Copyrighted "Applause Cards"*.)

A big FREE package of them awaits you at your dealer's. Or if he has not yet stocked, write us, giving his name and we'll ship you a generous supply of "Applause Cards"* free, prepaid, direct. Dept. L-1.

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220 West 42nd Street New York City
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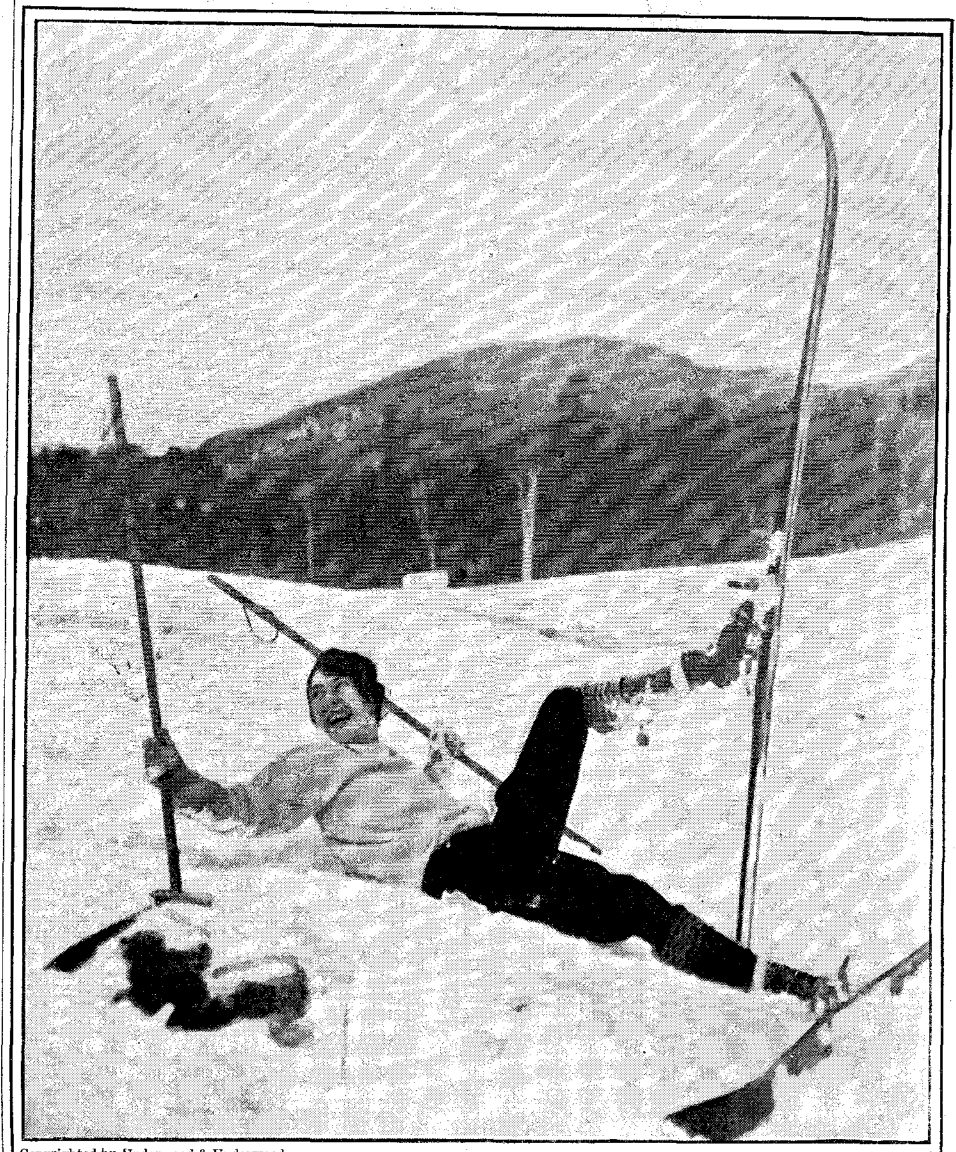
SPORTS ▾ AND ▾ ATHLETICS

SKI-JUMPING, THE NEXT THING TO SKY-SOARING

IT is a most simple, safe and salubrious sport, insist the experts, this matter of sailing around on a pair of wooden runners that seem to give the wearer several of the qualities of a first-class airplane. Newspaper picture-sections, it is true, reveal numerous athletic young gentlemen and young ladies, presumably the same who formerly enlivened seasonable pictures of bathing beaches, rushing down mighty hills, or poised in the air over a landscape that seems to be about half a mile below. But these are professionals or trained amateurs, and "the skimming wooden runners that make nothing of hill or level, and soar down the trestle to swoop from the take-off like barn swallows from the loft, no longer furnish sport to the professional thriller alone," enthuses Evan Woodward, coach of the Bates College Ski Team. For the day of the ski has come, and everywhere "men and women, boys and girls are wondering why we did not discover earlier the sport that is the natural complement of winter in our upper tier of States." However, he says, going on, in *The Open Road*, to give a general account of the sport, together with some specific instruction as to how to get the most out of it:

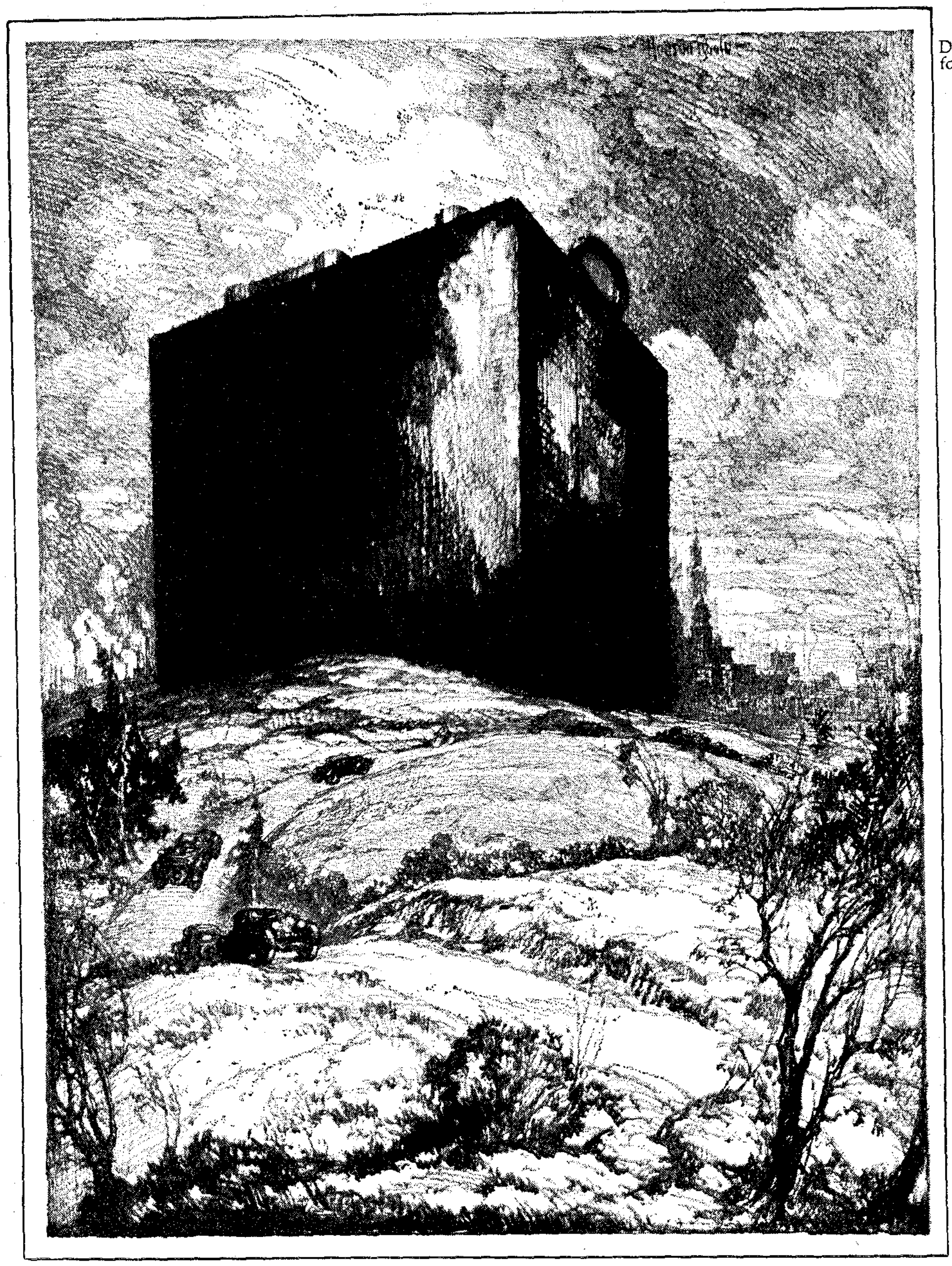


Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood

IT'S EASY TO LEARN—AND, ANYWAY, THE SNOW IS SOFT

The number of American skiers has trebled in the past few years, to the great benefit of our winter sporting program, says an expert, who tells precisely how to avoid such positions as the one pictured here.

> We are making up for our late "discovery" of skiing by our zeal and speed in taking to it. Carnivals brought hosts of competitors together last winter; cities have organized ski clubs and built municipal ski-jumps; and several of the colleges are offering the coveted letter to members of winning ski teams.
>
> The rapid growth of interest in skiing is due principally to the rare exhilaration in the flashing glide down a blue-white slope, and the dipping rush to the take-off that lifts you whistling through the air to a featherdown landing on the steep slope



Drawn by Hanson Booth for The Electric Storage Battery Company.

Be ready with one question

The one sensible question to ask when you have to buy a new battery is, "What will it cost me?" Not, "What's the price?" but "What *will* it cost me?"

The cost of your battery before you get through with it — or, before it gets through with you — depends on three things. (1) The price. (2) How long it lasts. (3) What you have to pay for repairs to keep it on the job.

Even in the years when Exide sold at a higher price, it was recognized by experienced drivers as the most economical, because of its very long service and its freedom from repairs.

Now, with the price as low as others and the quality as high as ever, an Exide Battery is an economy that no automobile owner can afford to ignore.

Exide

THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY FOR YOUR CAR

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

Manufactured in Canada by Exide Batteries of Canada, Limited, 133-157 Dufferin St., Toronto

---

There are Exide Service Stations all over the country, where you can get a new Exide for your car or competent repair work on any make of battery. Exide Service Stations as well as radio dealers sell Exide Radio Batteries.

EXIDE PRICES are from $16.65 up, according to size and geographical location. There is an Exide made for every car.

Formula of
R.J. Forhan DDS
Forhan Company
New York
Forhan's
TRADE MARK
FOR THE GUMS
BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT
FORMULA OF R.J. Forhan DDS
Specialist in DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
PREPARED FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE DENTAL PROFESSION

Four out of Five are Victims

Will Pyorrhea claim you, too?
Make Forhan's your aid

Pyorrhea plays no favorites. Silk stocking crowds or cotton—they all look alike to this sinister disease. Records prove that it has marked for its own four out of every five over forty years of age and thousands younger.

Heed Nature's warning—tender, bleeding gums—before it's too late. Better still, check Pyorrhea before it starts by going to your dentist regularly—and brushing your teeth twice a day with Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums is a safe, efficient, refreshing dentifrice from the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S. If used in time and used consistently, it will help prevent Pyorrhea or check its progress. It safeguards your health, preserves your teeth and *keeps* your mouth clean, fresh and wholesome. Used and recommended by leading dentists everywhere.

There is only one tooth paste of proved efficacy in the treatment of Pyorrhea. It is the one that many thousands have found beneficial for years. For your own sake, make sure that you get it. Ask for, and insist upon, Forhan's For the Gums. At all druggists, 35c and 60c in tubes

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS
More than a tooth paste—it checks Pyorrhea

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

far below. It is a thrill few other sports can match. Perhaps it's a bit like the bobbing, thrusting dive of a canoe in the white water of a bad rapid, that dart to the take-off; at least it brings up that same welling rush of joy that tears a yell out of you and makes you wish yourself back at the top before you've finished your swing at the landing. The spirit of the surf-board is in it too, the same whooping sense of life and power that possesses the rider on the crest of the shore-bound breaker. A man who took up ski-jumping after years of experience in surfing the breakers in the Islands made twenty successful jumps before experiencing his first fall, so similar did he find the matters of balance and adjustment at high speed.

Yet there is nothing about the technique of running, stemming, turning, or jumping that the average person of good physique can not master easily. It is the simplicity of the art of the ski that I urge in making these suggestions to the beginner and amateur.

First of all there is the matter of equipment. For all purposes except jumping, according to this expert:

Skis should be of ash, finished in natural color. Any of the lighter woods, tho cheaper in price, are really more expensive, for they warp and break easily and have to be replaced soon. A ski stained in dark color may have some imperfection to be covered up, but a ski in natural finish discloses its grain at a glance. Select each ski carefully, picking straight-grained wood, without knots or deep scars. Be particularly careful to avoid a ski in which the grain runs off at the heel; such a ski will split under the first strain.

For safety, durability and speed in jumping, skis should be of hickory. No other ski can stand the strain of a hard landing, and the use of other woods only invites accident to skis and jumper. Hickory also will take the smooth polish essential to speed. Jumping skis should be double or triple grooved, have sufficient bend to keep the running surfaces an inch apart at the instep when placed together, and be supple. The length of a ski is correct when with the arm raised directly overhead, one's fingers are just able to cup over the ski points.

Skis should fit with rigid binding. The idea that the fixt harness is dangerous is mistaken. No one can learn the first essentials without its support. At all stages running, climbing and jumping require a control that only the rigid binding can give. Safety depends not on being able to get rid of your skis in a tight moment, but in keeping them with you. If a ski comes off in a swift descent or at the moment of landing from a jump there is real danger of a twist, but if skis are rigidly fastened a fall is usually a matter of little discomfort and no danger.

There are many types of so-called rigid bindings. The essential features are a retainer strap for the toe, and an adjustable hinged harness passing around the heel.

Two poles are needed, and should be used from the first for all skiing except jumping. Even in jumping they are useful in developing speed at the start after which they may be dropt. Poles should be as light as possible, consistent with strength. Bamboo poles are light and inexpensive, and can be made durable by a winding of

100 Years to a Day

HOW wonderful it would be if our bodies were like the "one-hoss shay"—if we kept on going until we just collapsed from old age! What joy to live a life free from pain and illness, filled with pleasant activities and followed by a *natural* passing away—just the simple stopping of a worn-out heart!

Heart *disease* is another matter. Today more people die from heart disease than from tuberculosis or cancer or pneumonia. And many of them die needlessly. Heart disease is so little understood and so greatly feared!

There has been a hush whenever the dread words were mentioned. Those who had it were afraid to exercise, afraid to work, afraid of this—afraid of that.

But it need not be so. Heart disease is not the tragically incurable and unpreventable affliction it was thought to be.

Nature, in most cases, makes the heart strong enough to serve faithfully for a long life—there are few bad machines turned out of her work shop.

Day and night, year in and year out, this most wonderful machine in the world does its work. It has no rest, from the day you are born to the day you die.

Steadily, steadfastly, second by second and minute by minute, this marvelous muscle contracts and expands—contracts and expands—pumping the blood all through your body. More than 30 million times a year this action is repeated.

Treat your heart fairly—protect it from the things that may injure it and you have little to fear. Heart disease has grown to such alarming figures as the greatest life destroyer in the United States, simply because people have not dealt intelligently with it.

"Have you heard of the wonderful one-hoss
shay,
That was built in such a logical way
It ran a hundred years to a day,
And then, * * * * *

* * * *

* * It went to pieces all at once,—
All at once, and nothing first,—
Just as bubbles do when they burst!"

We are grateful to Mrs. Howard Pyle and Houghton Mifflin Company for permission to reprint Howard Pyle's historic picture of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' wonderful "One-Hoss Shay."

Many damaged hearts can be made to do their work through proper rest and care. The heart has amazing recuperative powers and often will mend itself if given a chance. But even though you have some serious organic heart trouble, there is no reason why you should despair. Some of the busiest, most useful people in the world, are heart sufferers.

If you have heart disease do not lose hope. A noted heart specialist said: "The cases in which people drop dead from heart disease are comparatively few. If those with impaired hearts will follow the instructions of their physicians they can live practically normal lives—and will most likely die of something else."

Find out how to live so you will not over-tax your heart. Learn the kind of occupations that are safe for you. Let your doctor tell you what you may do and what you must not do.

A lot of people are suffering from imaginary heart disease. Don't try to decide for yourself. There is scarcely a sensation associated with heart disease which may not be caused by some other disorder. The most important thing is to live hygienically, to keep yourself strong and well, so that disease germs will have little chance to attack your body. When you are ill put yourself at once in your doctor's care and obey his orders.

Have your heart carefully examined after every attack of serious illness.

Aim for "*A hundred years to a day.*"

It has been estimated that 2% of the population of the United States, or more than 2,000,000, have organic heart disease.

Statistics show that one industrial worker in every fifty has a serious heart defect. And one out of every 13, so suffering, dies.

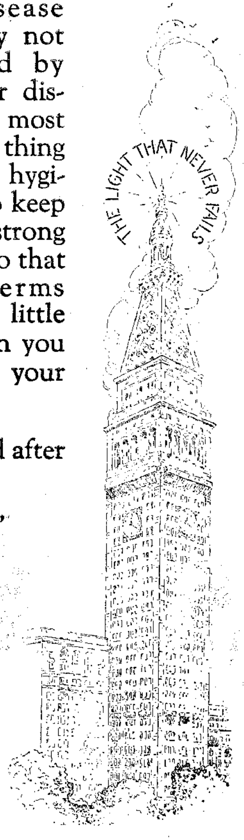
The annual death toll of heart disease in the United States is 150,000.

Prior to 1912 tuberculosis caused more deaths in the United States than any other disease. Since then, heart disease leads. The reason is that the death rate for tuberculosis has dropped, while the death rate for heart disease has remained almost stationary.

In the communities where people have learned how to fight tuberculosis, it becomes less of a menace each year.

As fast as people understand what can be done to prevent and relieve heart disease, there will be not only a decrease in the number of deaths, but also a splendid increase in the number of lives completely transformed—from dependence and anxiety to usefulness and happiness.

HALEY FISKE, *President.*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Internal cleanliness means freedom from clogged intestines—regular and thorough elimination of food waste from the body. A clogged intestinal system is a sure forerunner of disease. Here start such minor ailments as headaches, bilious attacks and insomnia—each of which takes toll of your health and vitality. Poisons flood your system. Vital organs are affected. Your power of resistance is lowered. Health, even life itself, is threatened.

In faulty elimination, due to clogging, say intestinal specialists, lies the primary cause of more than three-quarters of all illness, including the gravest diseases of life.

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For this coupon and 10 cents, stamps or coin, to cover packing and postage, please send me a trial bottle of Nujol and 16-page booklet, "Faulty Elimination". (For booklet only, check here ☐ and send without money.)

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Laxatives and cathartics do not overcome faulty elimination, says a noted authority, but by their continued use tend only to aggravate the condition and often lead to permanent injury.

Medical science through knowledge of the intestinal tract gained by X-ray observation has found at last in *lubrication* a means of overcoming faulty elimination. The gentle lubricant, Nujol, penetrates and softens the hard food waste and thus hastens its passage through and out of the body. Thus it brings internal cleanliness.

Not a Medicine

Nujol is not a laxative and cannot cause distress. Nujol is used in leading hospitals and is prescribed by physicians throughout the world for the relief of faulty elimination in people of all ages. Don't give disease a start. Adopt this habit of internal cleanliness. Nujol is not a medicine. Like pure water, it is harmless. Take Nujol as regularly as you brush your teeth or wash your face. For sale by all druggists.

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For Internal Cleanliness

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

tire tape. They should have firm spikes with metal frame washers and be shoulder high. Leather thongs for hand supports are helpful.

Always rub down new skis thoroughly with sandpaper and steel wool and treat them liberally with raw linseed oil. Several applications of oil will fill the wood and provide water resistance, besides giving toughness and suppleness to the fiber.

The knack of guiding the long runners along over the snow is so easy to acquire, according to Mr. Woodward, that, at the end of the first afternoon's running, the ordinary person should be able to manage his skis fairly well. One of the writer's girl pupils is credited with a five-mile trip on her first day on skis. He advises:

> The beginner should start at once at the practise of running slopes. Ski men run habitually in the Telemark position, that is with one ski slightly in advance of the other and the rear knee bent. The skis are held closely together, and should make but one track. Poles are carried with points to the rear to avoid accident.
>
> For climbing, the novice often removes his skis. As a matter of fact, you can climb much more swiftly and surely with skis than without. For a moderate ascent, "herring-boning" is the most satisfactory method, because it is fast. The runner turns the points of his skis outward and tips the inside edges of his skis downward. One ski is slightly above the other. The wider the angle formed by the diverging skis, the firmer will be their grip. By lifting each ski in turn over the other, the runner can move straight up the slope as fast as his energy permits. It is necessary only to lean toward the hill and plant the skis smartly, but the method is fatiguing.
>
> For steep slopes the "traversing" method is best. Heading diagonally up the hill, the runner lifts his upper ski forward and upward, then bring the other up beside it.
>
> By climbing across and up, rather than directly up a slope it is often possible to slide along with little effort at "clinching" the stride.

"Swings" are called the critical point in skiing. Mr. Woodward comments:

> Complete control requires mastery of two methods of turning or swinging at full speed, the Telemark and the Christiania. The details may be practised on a gentle slope and, once you have hit upon the trick, you may ski safely anywhere. Most people find it easier to use the Telemark for turning to the right. The characteristic of the Telemark is that the outer ski leads. To turn to the left, the right ski is pushed forward until the foot is opposite the point of the left ski. Place your weight on the forward ski with the body inclined forward and the left knee bent deeply. Turn the right or leading ski inward—that is, "edge" it and press sharply outward on the right heel. The leading ski will swerve smartly to the left, followed by the unweighted left ski. Continued pressure will bring you to a full stop, facing up-hill. Avoid leaning. The position of the skis will bring you around, but leaning before the turn is completed is likely to spill you.
>
> The Christiania swing differs from the

Drury College Library
Springfield, Missouri

> Telemark, in that the inner ski leads. As you head down the slope, advance the right ski slightly. At the moment you wish to turn, shift your weight quickly to the right ski, edge it and twist sharply to the right, leaning toward the hill, somewhat in the manner of stopping suddenly on skates. Pressure is on the heel of the ski. This turn is valuable for quick swings and for snow too smooth or hard-packed to hold a Telemark.
>
> The principal "stems" or brakes used for reducing speed on steep or uncertain descents are the "snow-plow" and the Telemark. The snow-plow is accomplished by placing the skis with points together and heels separated as far as possible. Both skis are edged inward, and the degree to which they are edged determines the braking effect. The snow-plow leads directly into a turn, for by shifting the weight to either ski, you follow that ski into a turn in the opposite direction. The right ski, being pointed inward, will run to the left if weighted; the other will follow.
>
> The Telemark stem used for very steep slopes consists in placing one ski, edged inward, across before the other at right-angles. The skier runs on the second ski with knee deeply bent and brakes himself with the first ski by edging it.

It is jumping, however, says Mr. Woodward, that makes skiing "the ace of winter sports." He advises:

> While the novice must confine his efforts to straight running until he has acquired some proficiency, he should advance to small jumps as soon as his confidence will permit. Jumping consists of two important elements, spring and balance, which govern the form so prized by finished jumpers. Judges rate form equally with distance in jumping competitions.
>
> Running easily in the Telemark position, the jumper bends quickly when a few yards from the take-off, pressing his knees firmly together with his hands extended at the level of his ankles. Just short of the lip of the take-off, the jumper makes his "Sätz" or leap by snapping stiffly erect and forward, at the same time swinging his arms up sharply. Heels do not leave the skis, the toes press downward, skis are held parallel and the body inclines forward as the jumper cleaves the air. During the flight he moves his body constantly forward to conform to the angle of the slope below. In landing, the skis must be held together and the knees bent slightly. Upon feeling the snow, the runner pushes one ski ahead slightly and runs in the Telemark position, rising to an erect position as soon as his balance is assured.
>
> This is the essence of the art. There are hosts of minor points which you will pick up as you advance, but the mastery of skiing depends on no occult mysteries. A fair degree of muscular coordination joined with abundant spirit and nerve will make a respectable ski runner of any one. And the legion of ski-runners will be greater than ever when the hills are whitened again this winter.

Even before many of the hills were whitened, the management of a prominent resort near New York City created something of a sensation in the sports world, early in January, by shipping down several carloads of snow from near the Canadian border to make a ski-run. Jumping from this imported snow, however, was successful from the point of view of the gate receipts.

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On teeth, as millions now are doing
That's how come the teeth you envy

YOU see pearly teeth now—teeth that glisten—as you never did before. And you wonder, perhaps, how folks get them.

Those whiter teeth mean safer, cleaner teeth—a new era in tooth protection. Let us show you the way, and send you a ten-day test.

That dingy coat

That viscous film you feel on teeth is their great enemy. No ordinary tooth paste effectively combats it. Under old-way brushing, much of it clings and stays.

Soon it becomes discolored, then forms dingy coats. Thus teeth become clouded more or less. Beauty is sadly marred.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Dental science has long sought ways to fight film. A few years ago it found two of them. One disintegrates the film at all stages of formation, one removes it without harmful scouring.

Protect the Enamel
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Many careful tests proved these methods effective. A new-type tooth paste has been created and you may apply these methods daily. The name is Pepsodent.

Today leading dentists the world over advise it, and careful people of some 50 nations now employ it daily.

You see the results

You see Pepsodent results wherever you look today. You can see them on your own teeth. Make this simple test.

Pepsodent does more than fight film. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, which is there to neutralize mouth acids. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, there to digest starch deposits.

In all these ways this method means in your home a new dental era.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth become whiter as the film-coats disappear.

The results will amaze and delight you. As long as you live you'll be glad that you know them. Cut out the coupon now.

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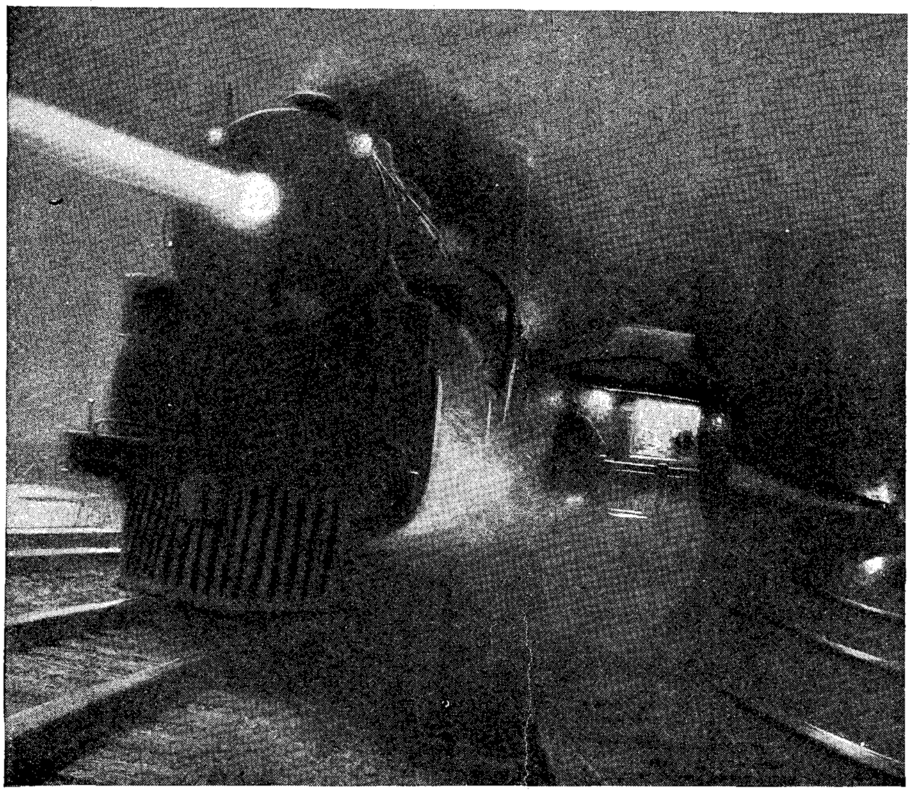

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From a painting by William Herndon Foster

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

MORE MUSIC, LESS CUSSING, FOR GOLFERS

THERE is too much cussing on the average links, announce several golfing experts, who take their typewriters in hand to suggest the value of music "as a refining influence." It is not only a refining influence, announces such a well-known player as Walter Johnson, but it is also important "as a medium for imparting some sense of stance and form to the abysmal duffer." Mr. Johnson, for some time, has seriously urged the use of music, not only to "soothe the savage breast" of an amateur who has just missed an easy stroke, but to "tune up" the nerves of the average player. So music entered the field of golf, remarks Harlowe R. White, in *The Golfer's Magazine.* And now:

Other professionals have turned to it in teaching. Not that they provide saxophone and drums in their practise courts—not a bit; instead, they teach their pupils a strain or two to whistle, show them how to wield a club in time and—presto!—faults disappear as quickly as mist before the rising sun.

"Music," say these instructors, "music will do much to better the game of golf." Results, we are informed, uphold their theory. Like many others who have decided they never will compete with Gene Sarazen or Chick Evans, I am a theoretical golfer. By that, I mean that my best scores are attained sitting in an easy chair at the nineteenth hole. Smoking a contemplative pipe, I run over the course in my mind. Take the first hole: a fair drive of 220 yards; an easy midiron; up to the pin with the mashie; and a two-inch putt for a par 4. What could be sweeter?

Being a theoretical golfer, it seems to me that while music may be a good *modus operandi* in teaching, those pros who have adopted it fail to realize its possibilities. If music will improve the individual player, why not apply it to the game as a general proposition?

Like this, let us say:

Mr. Duffer decides that he is all off on his game. Mr. Duffer has been shooting a demon 95. Now the best he can do is a devilish 110. He goes to the club pro for instruction. The club pro lazies over to the practise fairway, tees up a ball, and bids Mr. Duffer exhibit his wares. After a half dozen wild swings, rendered the more so because of expert scrutiny, Mr. Duffer dubs one ten yards down the field. The pro removes his pipe and warbles

One—two—three—pivot like me.
Look at the ball for your eye's always off.
You follow through rotten,
Your stance is forgotten,
But don't get excited and I'll teach you to
golf.

There can be no question but what Mr. Duffer then would feel completely at ease and land on the pill with unerring regularity.

Couéism can be introduced into an adaptation, suggests Mr. White, for—

Mental hazards are hardest of all to overcome. But just suppose an uncertain player steps up to the tee and addresses his ball to the strains of "Maryland, My Maryland." Thus:

I will not hook. I will not slice.
I will not miss a cupped ball twice.
For every day in every way
I'm getting better in my play.

And, as he wanders on to make his second shot:

This hole of three I'll make in two.
I'll hit the pill. I'll follow—through.
In not one detail am I off—
I wrote the noble game of golf!

If by any unforeseen rub of the green, he should dub his tee shot—tho such an idea is quite beyond the bounds of possibility—he might change his tune to this:

For length and direction I sure am a striver,
But damn the old fool who invented a driver.

Again, let us presume a foursome which includes good old Jones. Jones is one of those duffers who is forever topping his drive. He steps up to the tee, arranges his little sand-pile, takes a practise swing, waggles once or twice, and strikes an attitude which he imagines resembles Jim Barnes. The remaining members bring their heads into juxtaposition, breathe a preliminary "ah—ah," and burst forth to the air of "Poor Pauline."

Poor old Jones—we pity poor old Jones.
If he slices from the tee,
He's as angry as can be.
Hark to his profanity!
Gracious, ain't it awful!
When he drives I feel it in my bones
He's going to dub it sure as you are born.
For his stance is off, and his grip is tight,
And he's looking up, and he don't swing right.
Zip! There, he topped his drive! Good-night!
Poor old Jones.

Or, suggests Mr. White, take the case of Smith:

Smith comes along and wishes himself upon a waiting threesome. Smith is not particularly popular. He is unpopular because he is so generous. By generous, I mean that Smith is the kind of fellow who gives himself a liberal handicap by not counting his missed swings and dubbed shots, and who always concedes himself a four-foot putt. His associates assemble near the first green and regale him as he approaches:

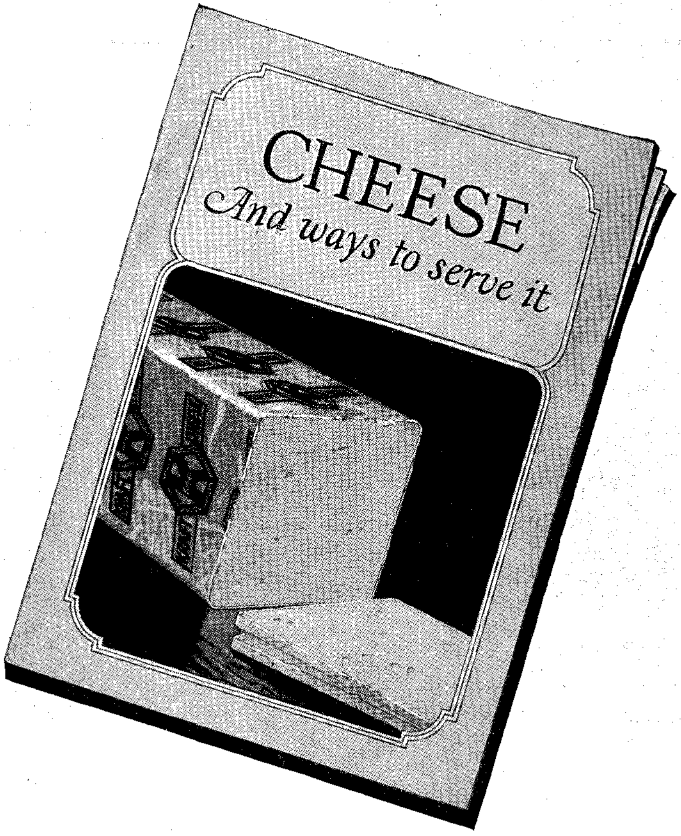
Poor old Smith—I pity poor old Smith,
When he drives one in the rough,
And he finds the going tough,
He can never count enough.
Ain't his language horrid!
Bing! Bang! Biff! The club he's driving with
Is bound to land him plump in that ravine!
Now he's on the green, and he's just as far
From the hole as all we others are.
What did he play? He says a PAR!
Wise old Smith.

Along about the fifth hole, it seems to me, Smith would remember that he had an important engagement at the club-house and cease to annoy—for that day, at least.

Again, if the contest be a friendly one, what about this for the putting-green?

Putt, brothers, putt. Putt with care
Straight for the cup and you'll sink it there.

These, of course, are but embryonic suggestions. With a healthy sinking fund



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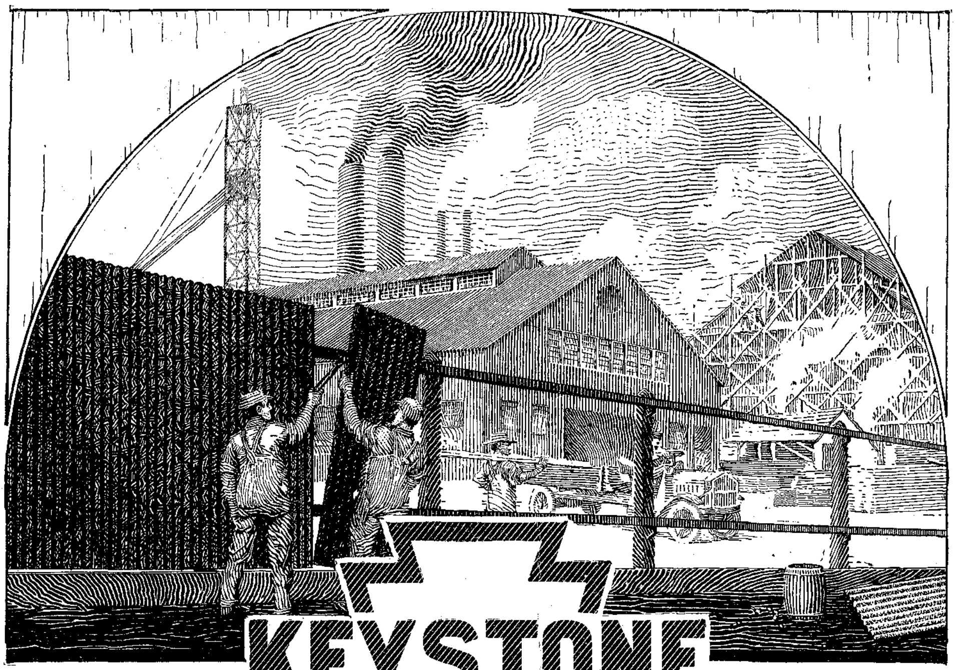

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and an approving green committee, it might be well to install stands along the fairway for the housing of individual jazz orchestras.

Their programs, of necessity, would be varied. If a player dubs his shot at the first tee, they might render a strain or two of "He'll Do the Same Thing Over, Over and Over Again." Along by that awful rough where so many balls are lost: "He Walked Right In, and He Turned Around, and He Walked Right Out Again." On the second tee, for the player who fiddles a half hour before driving, they might offer: "See-Saw, See-Saw, Now He's Up and Down."

As the seventeenth hole is neared and cards are being studied, why not "Put Down One and Carry Two?" "How Dry I Am" is certain to be the selection at the final eighteenth; and as the procession moves onward to the nineteenth, where the losers produce something from their lockers to chase away the gloom of defeat, "Hail, the Conquering Hero Comes" is eminently fitting to greet the winners.

Music, it is said, is of divine origin. If its godly influence eliminates some of the profanity of the links, it will have accomplished a sweeping reform well worth the cost and trouble.

HANS WAGNER'S TEAM OF BASEBALL "IMMORTALS"

BASEBALL-PLAYERS a-plenty have come and gone since the national game got under way in these United States, but, says Hans Wagner, affectionately known as "Honus," the greatest of shortstops, it is not very difficult to pick out a team deserving to rank as "the best." John McGraw, Connie Mack, and Babe Ruth, recalls Honus, who is now writing a series of syndicated articles for the North American Newspaper Alliance, have picked their all-American, all-time, baseball teams. The official guide-book gives another selection, but that, says, Honus, is made up in exact accordance with records, "the human element not being taken into account." He modestly adds that, "All of those baseball men and the guide-book have been good enough to place me at shortstop, a fact that is my greatest pride in life. It is not for me to pass judgment on myself, naturally." If his selection is not the best of all time, he goes on, at least it is his own idea of the best that can be picked from the players of the last thirty years, during which time, nobody will deny, practically all of the supermen of baseball have appeared. His team-of-teams lines up in this way, as presented by the New York *World:*

Manager—John J. McGraw of New York.

Captain—Fred C. Clarke of Pittsburgh.

First Base—George Sisler of St. Louis Browns.

Second Base—Napoleon Lajoie of Philadelphia and Cleveland.

Shortstop—Bobby Wallace of the old St. Louis Browns.

Third Base—Jimmy Collins of Boston.
Extra Infielder—Eddie Collins of Philadelphia and Chicago.
Left Field—Fred Clarke of Pittsburgh.
Center Field—Tris Speaker of Cleveland.
Right Field—Ty Cobb of Detroit.
Extra Outfielder—Babe Ruth of New York.
Catchers—Johnny Kling of the Cubs, Roger Bresnahan of the Giants; Ray Schalk of the White Sox.
Pitchers—Walter Johnson of Washington, Christy Mathewson of the Giants, Grover Cleveland Alexander of the Cubs, Cy Young and Rube Waddell.
Pinch-Hitters—Sammy Strang and Ham Hyatt.

"To be prepared for a lot of arguments that are sure to come," continues Mr. Wagner:

I will explain in detail why I have made these selections. I have looked over the selections of others, but in no way have I allowed them to influence me in making my own. Whether or not you agree with me, these are my selections and, like the fellow who went home to his wife with a poor alibi, I'm going to stick to them.

I have selected McGraw as manager because of his great record and also because of his knowledge of every angle of the game as a player as well as a manager. He knows his business. McGraw also knows how to handle men. He is a great executive as well as a field manager. At no time in his life did McGraw ever allow club owners to influence him in the signing or purchase of players. His strong will-power made that possible.

With the team I have selected, however, little managing would be necessary. All my manager would have to do would be to make out a schedule and then come around on pay-day. Incidentally, it would be interesting to speculate on just how much a manager would pay each of those men according to present-day rates of salary. Who would get the most money?

Already I have a feeling that some of the critics will say that I have selected too many left-handed hitters. They may have an idea that this team would be weak on left-handed pitching. But I have taken that into consideration. Every man I have selected can hit left-handers as well as right-handers. I have purposely left out those left-handed hitters who have to be taken out against southpaws in a pinch. I never thought much of a ball-player as a star hitter who was weak against left- or right-handed pitching. A good hitter can hit any kind. Fred Clarke, for example, was the best left-handed hitter against left-handed pitching that I ever saw.

I have taken several qualities into consideration—batting, fielding, base-running, and love of the game. More important, however, are brains, aggressiveness, length of service and team-work.

Now, when you consider length of service, which is probably the most important of all, you will see that this club could be kept on the field for many years without falling apart. There would be no worry about filling up weak places every year. Every one of those not playing now lasted fifteen years or more.

I have limited myself to five pitchers, because I consider that enough. All pitchers do better with plenty of work.

My reason for selecting three catchers is that I could use Bresnahan, in a pinch, as a pitcher, an infielder or an outfielder. That is true also of McGraw. Even tho

the **under side** *of your town*

Just as a man "is as old as his arteries," the health, wealth and happiness of a town hinge directly on the conditions of its water mains.

Look underground! In what condition is your water supply? Is the pipe in good condition? Is it large enough—not alone for present needs but for growth?

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If you have no waterworks, get one without delay. The cost is surprisingly small. If you now have a waterworks, give it an overhauling. If the pipe has deteriorated, replace it with cast iron.

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The Cast Iron Pipe Publicity Bureau exists to aid you in securing a dependable and abundant water supply. Please consider it at your service.

One of the books recently prepared by it is "Planning a Waterworks for a Small Town," which is sent to any interested person on request.

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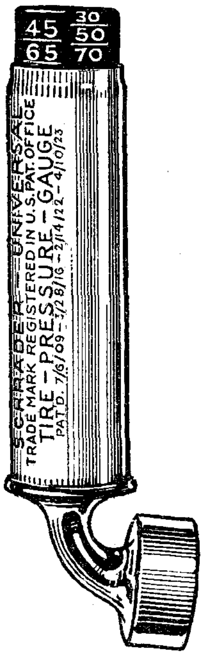
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

McGraw is my manager, he could be used in the infield, as a pinch-hitter or a base-runner. He is the best I ever saw to get on base either by walking, being hit by the pitcher, or hitting the ball.

I am assuming, of course, that all these players would be in their prime when I started my club on the field the first season. As a matter of fact, some of those had retired before the others were born. I guess old Cy Young was through when George Sisler was a baby. It's sort of funny, at that, to think of old Jimmy Collins and Babe Ruth on the same team. They were putting Jimmy on the All-American teams of all time when Babe Ruth was born.

To my club I have added pinch-hitters, because they are an important part of any team nowadays. I have selected Sammy Strang and Ham Hyatt. They were the best I ever saw. Sammy made eleven pinch-hits in a row one season.

To be a good pinch-hitter requires a peculiar sort of temperament, an easy-going, unexcitable disposition. Both Hyatt and Strang had that. Either of them could go into a game without warming up. Mighty few ball-players can do that. Nothing seemed to bother them, however.

The status of the game meant nothing to those boys, whether there were three on bases and a pennant depending on a hit or not. They would simply amble up there to the old pan as if they had not even heard about what was going on.

I have eliminated several wonderful players because of faulty dispositions. Also I have not even considered men who ever had done anything questionable in baseball. A man who does not give his best to a club is no good on a team, even if he is the best mechanical player in the world. I won't mention one or two that I have in mind, but I guess you can guess. They are better forgotten.

The hard part about this job was the elimination of certain players rather than the selection of others. It's awful hard, for instance, to leave off a man like Willie Keeler. I would like to give my reasons for leaving these old friends out, but, naturally, there isn't room here. I want you to remember, tho, that I have considered all of them as carefully and sincerely as I could. For every one left off I have a good reason.

There is no doubt in my mind as to the superiority of my pitching staff, even tho it doesn't agree with many others.

I'd like somebody to show me where they could dig up five better winning pitchers than Johnson, Mathewson, Alexander, Cy Young and Rube Waddell.

Picking this team has given me a laugh. I get a smile every time I think of what the opposing pitchers would be up against with John McGraw on one coaching line and Fred Clarke on the other.

Getting at the Cause.—"My dear fellow," said the doctor, gravely, "your rheumatism, as you call it, but which is really osteoarthritis, is caused by defective teeth, science has proved that fact. Now, let me see your teeth."

"All right, doc," murmured his patient, wearily, "hold out your hand."—*Dry Goods Economist.*

HIGHER RAILROAD SPEEDS

THE great speeds recently attained by aviation have raised public interest in the possibility of faster travel by rail. *The Scientific American* (New York), in an editorial note, reminds us that from fifty to sixty miles an hour is the maximum schedule speed on the best appointed railroads here and in Europe. The limiting factor is the length and weight of the trains which are necessary to meet the increasing demands of passenger travel. It will be possible, the writer asserts, to make a considerable increase in the speed of express trains only by reducing their size and passenger capacity. He continues:

To haul a steam train of twelve to fourteen heavy cars at an average speed of from sixty to seventy miles an hour would call for a weight of engine beyond the capacity of our existing tracks, bridges, and tunnel clearances.

If the speed of future railroad travel is to be materially increased, it can be done only by the adoption of electric traction and the use of multiple-unit trains. The multiple-unit method permits of a great increase in the total horse-power without exceeding the loading limit for rails, bridges, and structures.

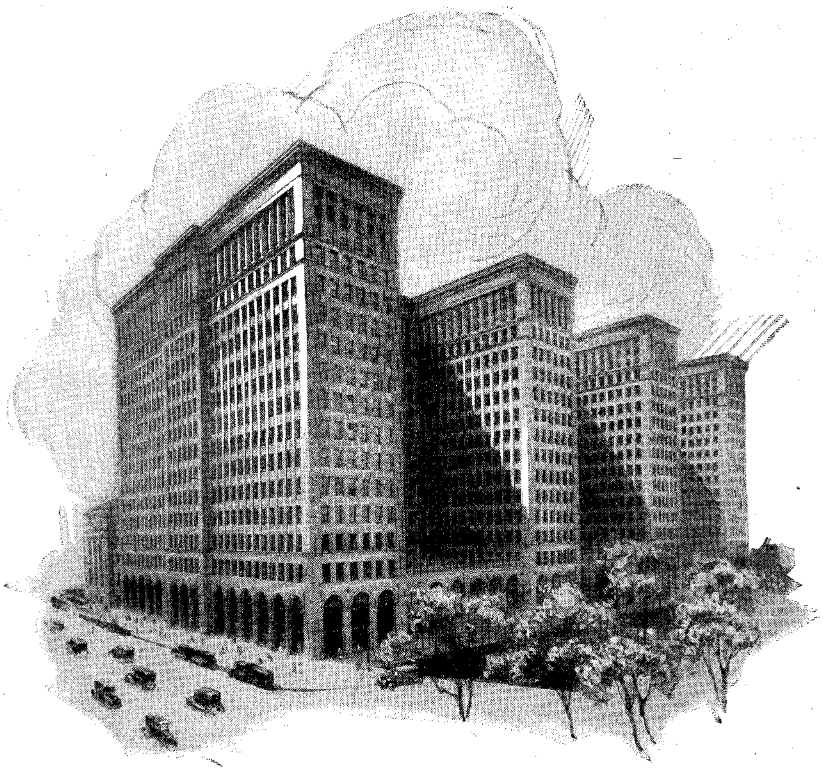
The fastest speed ever made on a railroad was achieved some twenty years ago in Germany, on a military railroad between Berlin and Zossen, where some costly experiments were carried on to ascertain how high a speed could be obtained on steam railroads under electric traction, and at what expenditure of power. The experimental runs were progressive. The speed soon passed the 100-mile-per-hour mark, and then rose, successively, to 110, 120, and finally to 130 miles per hour. The limiting conditions were found to be not in the car, but in the track, which proved to be unable to stand up under the severe stresses imposed upon it; and this in spite of the fact that it was specially prepared for these trials.

We are thus brought to the conclusion that schedule speeds of 100 miles an hour can be attained only where the topography is favorable to fairly level and straight lines. Even under these conditions it would be necessary to design a special roadbed and track of costly construction, involving many tunnels, long and costly embankments, the elevation or depression of the tracks through all towns and cities, and the complete elimination of grade-crossings. Also, the road would have to be equipped with some form of automatic train-control, simple, rugged, and absolutely reliable.

But when, if ever, such a road were built, its cost both for construction and maintenance would be so great that its use would be restricted to those whose purse was deep or who, by reason of emergency, were willing to pay a high price for an extra forty to fifty miles per hour of speed.

Financially Speaking.—"What makes you think that man we just met was a banker?"

"Why, I heard him say that children are the coupons cut from the bonds of matrimony."—*Wall Street Journal.*



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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

WAS THE EARTHQUAKE A GOOD THING FOR JAPAN?

FROM the standpoint of business and economics the answer would seem to be yes, according to a brief statement made by F. R. Eldridge in *The Manufacturer's News* (Chicago). Mr. Eldridge speaks with authority. He is Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce at Washington, and he has been watching developments in Japan closely since the earthquake. In the first place, he points out, Japan's financial position is not materially affected by the disaster. It seems that Japan now has in gold, in New York, $134,000,000, which was set aside to take up two issues of 4½ per cent. bonds due in 1925. What is now being considered is the refinancing of these issues and the utilization of the gold to finance immediate emergency needs. When a plan of reconstruction is decided on it can be financed by long-term domestic loans. When we turn to consider material losses, we are reminded that most of the damage was to buildings and goods of Japanese type, of which four-fifths of the cost is labor, and which will be largely replaced by Japanese labor. Strictly speaking, we are told, "there is no economic loss to Japan involved in this process" and "the only actual loss of Japan will be the amount of money which will have to be spent abroad for material for reconstruction purposes." But the important fact is that "many of Japan's leading industries have experienced a stimulus from the earthquake." Mr. Eldridge tells us:

> Eight per cent. of the silk supply for the year 1923-1924, ending next July, was destroyed. As a result of this curtailment of supply, with no curtailment in demand, the price of raw silk has advanced as much as 25 per cent. Assuming that the sale value of the 20,000 bales of silk lost in the earthquake was $20,000,000, it can be readily seen that the increased price for the remaining 300,000 bales to be shipped this year, at $250 per bale, will not only offset this loss, but give Japan a net gain of $55,000,000.
>
> Before the earthquake, Japan's 4,200,000 cotton spindles were running at 80 per cent. capacity. Approximately 400,000 spindles, or 10 per cent. of the total spindles, have been definitely put out of commission. While it is true that some of the spindles destroyed were efficient units and others inefficient units, still the net result to Japan's cotton industry has been a capacity production during succeeding months, so that to-day, with only 90 per cent. of her previous spindlage, Japan is producing at the rate of 9,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn in excess of pre-earthquake production. The market for this cotton yarn is being found in China, where conditions are not only improving, but where the boycott against Japanese goods has been definitely declared off as a result of the earthquake.
>
> Before the earthquake, Japan's economic condition was not sound. The ever-increasing population was demanding larger imports of foodstuffs each year, and markets for Japanese manufactured goods were rapidly dwindling under competitive conditions in world markets. But cotton yarn is the principal manufactured product which Japan exports, and with this industry in satisfactory shape, and with the stimulated demand for Japan's chief agricultural product, raw silk, it is difficult to believe that Japan has not improved economically as a result of the disaster.

And a competent observer in Japan, Mr. B. W. Fleischer, editor of *The Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo), agrees that "while the earthquake temporarily has reversed the trend of trade and brought tremendous losses, it is confidently expected that in the coming year it will bring a boom in trade somewhat similar to wartime prosperity." As Mr. Fleischer points out in an article in the New York *Evening Post:*

> The reconstruction of the stricken area will call for large expenditures and will give employment to a great many workmen. The effect will be a decided quickening of business. In the long run, of course, the Japanese people will pay for it through increased taxation. Moreover, unlike wartime prosperity when the end can never be foreseen, reconstruction will be deliberate, cautious, and, as now has been proved, conservative, so that the financial position of the nation will not be strained.

It might be argued that the drop in Japanese exchange shows that Japan is not as strong as some of these statements would indicate. The financial editors in the New York papers note that when the yen went down to 43⅔ cents it was a record low. But they point out that in this case it is Japan's determination to be a cash customer that is, so to speak, spoiling her credit. That is, Japan is using up cash balances in foreign countries to pay for reconstruction supplies, instead of establishing new credits by making dollar or sterling loans. Japan has had a large gold supply in foreign countries ever since the war, which has been steadily diminishing for the last three years because of Japan's excess of imports over exports during most of this period. As it is remarked on the financial page of the New York *Evening Post*, this unfavorable trade balance and the recent large demands upon the gold balances abroad are bound to affect Japanese exchange.

Of course, no country can stand up under too often repeated disasters, and recovery may be delayed by the earthquake of January 15, which would be counted severe except as compared with the catastrophe of last September.

ALIEN CASH AS A TRADE TONIC

IN the Treasury of the United States is $180,000,000 in cash which has been realized through the sale of alien property seized during the war, and this amount, we are told, is likely to increase as liquidation operations are continued. The Alien Property Custodian, Mr. Thomas W. Miller, who has charge of this money, thinks it ought to be put to work to help revive foreign trade. In a statement to the President, which is quoted in the New York *World's* Washington correspondence, he points out that there are two ideas about the final disposition of alien property. Some people would have this private property of our foreign enemies utilized at once to pay the debts of the former enemy governments when the exact amount of those debts is decided on. Others would have it returned at once to the original owners. Our Government can do exactly as it pleases. Mr. Miller, we are told, "believes that it could be used so profitably in the restoration of trade relations with our former enemies that all approved American claims against Germany could be paid out of the surplus and the original funds eventually returned to their rightful owners intact, and thus avoid any confiscation of enemy property." To quote further from the Custodian's report:

> There is approximately $180,000,000 on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Alien Property Custodian, which sum will increase as the liquidation policy is carried out. It is suggested that a plan be considered whereby that portion of the remaining alien property represented by the cash in the Treasury may be utilized in reviving trade and the commercial relations which formerly existed between this country and the former enemy Powers.
>
> To all intents and purposes, this sum represents available capital removed from the channels of trade, and should be put to a useful purpose. Such a governmental agency similar to the War Finance Corporation having a capital of several million dollars would be capable of earning enough on this sum to not only settle American claims, when they are finally adjudicated, but return in full the property or its equivalent to the former enemies when the affairs of the Alien Property Office are finally terminated, thereby adhering to the time-honored principle of the non-confiscation of private property to pay public debts.
>
> There are a number of enemy corporations whose assets were seized and liquidated by this office which would thereby be encouraged to resume business in this country, and it might be that such a plan should be limited to those corporations or individuals whose capital has been sequestered by the Custodian and whose consent should be obtained before their capital is utilized in such a scheme.
>
> This plan would not only benefit the citizens of this country but aid in the

> resumption of business and commercial relations with Europe which were terminated by the war and which will some day have to be resumed if a return to the normal friendly relations existing before the war is to be brought about.

But the Miller plan has its critics. Bankers specializing in foreign trade are said by the New York *Evening Post* to consider the suggestions of the Custodian far from wise. One banker thinks that it would be improper for Mr. Miller to make any such use of what are practically trust funds, and "in the second place, if a profit is made by the use of this credit, that profit belongs to the person whose funds made the credit possible." Moreover,

> In addition to all these considerations, this is obviously the wrong time for such a proposal. We already have abroad three competent gentlemen, acting in an unofficial capacity, trying to determine Germany's ability to pay reparations. Until they have settled the matter, or given it up, any such proposal as this is out of order.

HOW FARMS WERE LOST BY THE SLUMP IN FARM PRICES

DURING the years 1920 to 1923 the movement away from the farms must have been hastened by the price slump in farm products. There must have been many farmers who were forced to give up altogether and leave the farms they owned or rented to swell the cityward migration, or to go to work as hired hands for other farmers. The Department of Agriculture has been trying to find out what proportion of farmers in the corn and wheat growing States have lost their farms during the period of the slump. So 2,400 farmers in the upper Mississippi Valley were asked to report on conditions in their neighborhoods. The inquiry is said to have covered fifteen States and to contain data on nearly 100,000 farmers. As the New York *Herald* sums up the findings:

> Of 69,000 farmers who owned their farms, 5,800, or 8½ per cent., lost their farms, and 10,400, or 15 per cent., held on through the leniency of creditors, altho actually insolvent. Thus nearly one-quarter of all the owning farmers reported upon came into serious financial straits during the lean years 1921 and 1922.
>
> Tenant farmers naturally fared worse. Out of 26,000 reported upon 14 per cent. lost their farms and 21 per cent. more were able to hold on only through the leniency of creditors, giving a total of 35 per cent. in financial distress during the period.

These returns are thought by the Department to be accurate enough to portray the general condition in the territory investigated. As *The Herald* goes on in its editorial columns to state the conclusions reached by our agricultural authorities in Washington:

> Applying the percentages to the total number of farmers in the fifteen States, it is estimated that of a total of 2,289,000 owner and tenant farmers, 230,000 lost their holdings, and nearly 400,000 more

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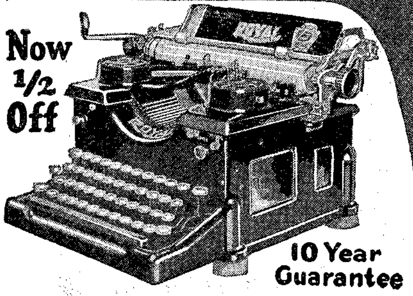

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BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

experienced acute financial losses which put them at the mercy of creditors.

Inquiry shows that about one-fifth of those who lost their farms did so primarily because they bought land at inflated prices during the land-boom period, while approximately 5 per cent. had to surrender their holdings as a result of unwise investments in enterprises other than farming.

On this basis about 175,000 farmers, who were either legally or practically bankrupt, had to leave the scene of their labors in spite of the fact that they had not been speculating either in land or non-agricultural ventures.

This conclusion, comments *The Herald*, goes to emphasize "the vital stake which the agricultural community has in steady prices and stable markets." The editor thinks, however, that to give an accurate index of the effect of deflation on the farmer, the Department should deduct allowances for normal losses:

> In the Northwest and elsewhere farmers were going bankrupt and tenants moving on empty-handed long before the slump that ended in the spring of 1923. Agriculture, like other labors, has its turnover. Moreover, it is only fair to add that all lines of production suffered more or less during the same period. The shock was particularly severe in the region studied, where to the ordinary risks of agriculture have been added the disadvantage of a blind faith in wheat, a crop subject to world competition and world fluctuations in price.

THE NEW YEAR IN "DEADLY PARALLEL"

THE forecasts of the financial prophets have already been discust at some length in these columns. But there is an advantage in being able to see all the factors in the situation at a glance. *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland) sums up its columns of discussion and tabulation and its score of elaborate charts in this nutshell presentation of the "constructive factors tending to stimulate industry, and adverse factors with an opposite influence":

Favorable	*Unfavorable*
Confidence is increasing.	Europe continues disturbed.
Credit resources are large.	Industrial costs are excessive.
Prices are stable.	Business profits are narrowing.
Tax-reduction is in sight.	A soft-coal strike is possible.
Wages, savings and purchasing power are high.	Altho better, the farmer's position is still somewhat short of prosperity.
Building prospects are good.	Oversupplies of oil, wheat, leather, coal, and a few other lines exist.
Farm conditions better: crop values up 11 per cent. over 1922.	Keen competition is ahead.
Inventories are not generally excessive.	A Presidential election is at hand.
Improvement recently has come in a few lagging industries.	A buyers' market prevails in many industries.
Securities have indicated confidence.	Soaring costs might choke the building boom.
Profits and dividends are above 1922.	
Railroad purchases are in prospect.	

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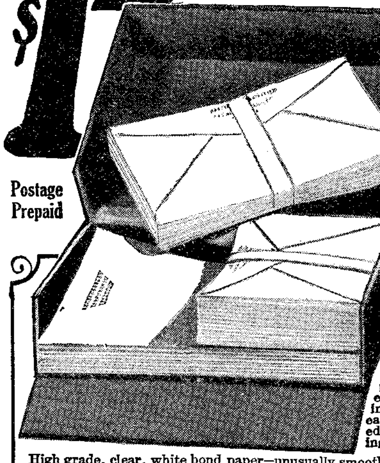

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 9.—The assassination of Herr Heintz, President of the autonomous government of the Rhenish Palatinate, is reported in a dispatch from Berlin. The crime is attributed to a German nationalist organization.

Ten Separatist leaders have been lynched in the Palatinate, according to reports received in Berlin, the assassinations being attributed to provocations by the Separatists, who are reported to be terrorizing the populace.

January 10.—The body of Lawrence B. Sperry, American aviator and inventor of the "baby air flivver," is found on the shore of Sussex, England, near the spot where his tiny aircraft fell into the English Channel on December 13.

The British submarine *L-24*, with a crew of forty-three aboard, is sunk after a collision with the battle-ship *Rochester*, off Portland, England, from where the Atlantic fleet was leaving for the spring cruise.

January 11.—Premier Venizelos forms a cabinet in which he is Premier without portfolio, with M. Roussos, Republican-Liberal leader, as Foreign Minister.

Both De la Huerta's revolutionary forces and Federal troops suffer "a large number" of casualties during fighting at Pachucha, in the State of Hidalgo, according to information received in Mexico City.

Germany's request for reestablishing certain administrative and fiscal prerogatives and customs liberties in the Ruhr is refused by France and Belgium, it is reported, tho, it is explained that this action is in no way a barrier to further negotiations.

January 14.—A blockade of the Port of Tampico, which remains in the hands of the Obregon government, has been ordered by Adolfo de la Huerta, chief of the insurrectionists, according to a dispatch from Vera Cruz.

Brig.-Gen. Charles E. Dawes, Chairman, demands the use of "common-sense" methods in solving Germany's economic chaos at the opening session of the committee appointed by the Reparations Commission for that purpose.

A severe earthquake visits Japan, resulting in the death of fifty people in the vicinities of Tokyo and Yokohama, according to an estimate by the Tokyo police. All Americans in Tokyo are reported safe.

January 15.—The new British Parliament is opened with the customary pageantry, and the Labor party makes its first move to oust the Baldwin Government by an amendment to the King's speech, saying that the King's present ministers have not the confidence of the House.

The French Cabinet decrees heavier penalties for tax-dodgers, increase of all taxes by 20 per cent., cancellation of all projected government expense measures, including pensions and a large amount of work contemplated in the devastated regions, and a propaganda campaign against all unnecessary imports.

DOMESTIC

January 9.—Senator Ellison D. Smith, Democrat, of South Carolina, is elected Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, to succeed Senator Albert Cummins, Republican, of Iowa, thus

While His Own Affairs Waited

CHARLTON got to the office full of "pep" for the big day's work ahead.

He found Goodkin's widow waiting, with her husband's partner.

The whole morning was taken up settling a business dispute that had nothing to do with Charlton's own affairs.

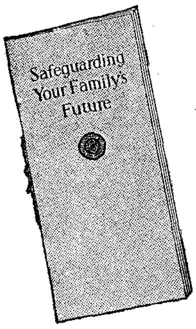
Two years before, Charlton had lightly said "Yes" when his friend Goodkin asked if he might name him as executor in making a new will. It seemed a friendly service then, with remote chances of his ever being called upon to act. But Goodkin was suddenly killed in an accident, and the full burden of his business and family fell upon Charlton.

When he was asked to serve, Charlton should have said:

"Goodkin, you wouldn't come to me for medical treatment. Why come to me for the highly specialized service of managing your estate, continuing your business and safeguarding your family's income if anything happens? You may live longer than I. I might go bankrupt or turn dishonest. This requires business and professional knowledge far beyond mine, and that of most individuals. You want an executor with experience, financial responsibility, continued existence and supervision by the state. Appoint a trust company."

It often happens that men are named as executors in their friends' wills without being asked. Had Charlton suddenly found himself in that position when Goodkin's will was read, he should have given the widow the same counsel, adding:

"I am not compelled to act as executor simply because your husband named me in his will. And I intend to refuse *for your protection*. Even if I had the time to spare from my own affairs, the administration of an estate, with a going business to be safeguarded, is beyond my ability. Ask the court to appoint a trust company in my place. Your affairs will then be taken care of by specialists in the management of estates and trusts, skilled in handling details without lost motion."



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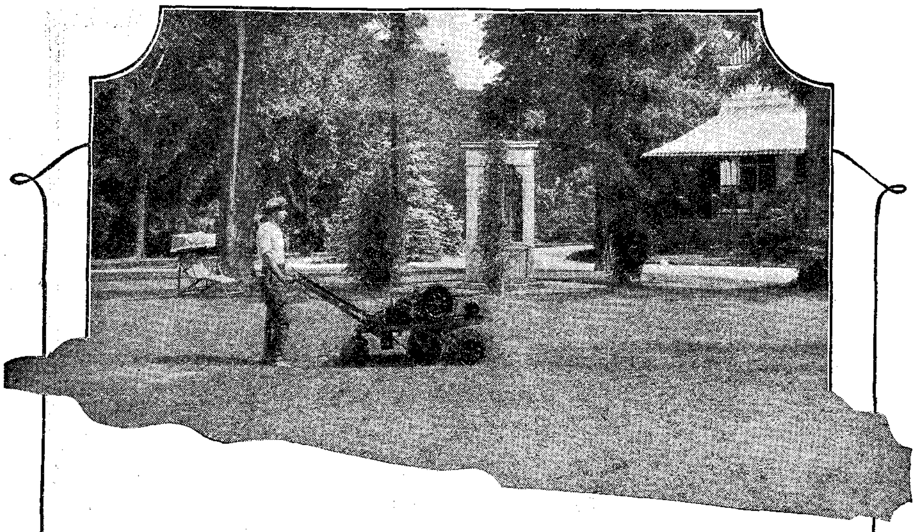

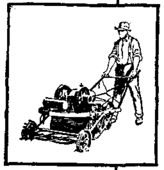

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ENO'S works with Nature. Gently yet surely, eliminates the wastes and poisons that clog the system, and removes the causes that give rise to Constipation, Indigestion, Heartburn, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Depression, Failing Appetite, Liver Disorders, Sleeplessness, and Rheumatic Conditions. The effect is as invigorating and refreshing to the internal system as a bath is to the outer body. Sold at all druggists in two sizes—75c and $1.25.

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

ending the prolonged deadlock over the chairmanship of this committee.

An outlaw and a deputy sheriff are killed and a woman is injured in a clash between officers and citizens and a band of outlaws in the Florida Everglades, twenty-six miles north of West Palm Beach, the officers using machine-guns in their attack on the outlaws' camp. Seven alleged members of the gang are arrested.

A memorial signed by Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the Philippine House, and Pedro Guevara, resident Philippine Commissioner, requests Congress to grant independence to the Philippine Islands, and criticizes the administration of Gov.-Gen. Leonard Wood.

January 10.—The Republican members of the House meet in caucus and decide to give the right-of-way to tax-reduction and sidetrack the bonus bill until the tax question is settled. The House Ways and Means Committee reports and recommends for immediate adoption a resolution calling for a constitutional amendment against tax-exempt securities.

January 11.—The House Immigration Committee drafts a new immigration bill which would restrict immigration to this country on a basis of 2 per cent. of the foreign citizens of each country here in 1890, with an annual minimum quota of 200 for each nation.

January 12.—Eighty members of the Colorum, a religious society, were killed at Bucas Island, of the Philippines, in a recent clash in which nineteen soldiers of the Philippine constabulary were also slain, according to a dispatch from Manila, based on official advices from Surigao.

January 13.—The public debt of the nation aggregated $32,786,715,000, at the close of 1922, and was more than four and three-quarters times what it was in 1912, according to an announcement by the Census Bureau. The gross public debt is equivalent to $301.56 for each person of the country's population, while in 1912 it was $70.20.

January 14.—Five men are killed, two are missing, and twenty-eight are injured in an explosion at the Texas Company's refinery at Port Arthur, Texas. The property loss is estimated at from $600,000 to $800,000.

Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, introduces a bill providing for the creation of a government corporation to build and buy railroad lines and to manage government-owned merchant-ships that are engaged in foreign commerce as well as interstate commerce, and to control other water transportation systems owned by the United States.

January 15.—Secretary Hughes instructs American consuls in Mexico strongly to resent any interference with American commerce by the insurrectionist leader, Adolfo de la Huerta. The light cruiser *Tacoma* has been ordered to Vera Cruz, which De la Huerta says he will blockade, it is announced by Secretary Denby.

The Democratic National Committee decides to hold the Democratic National Convention in New York, beginning June 24. New York offered $255,000 for the convention.

Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, former Minister to Denmark, and a well-known author, dies at the home of his daughter in Brooklyn. He was in his seventy-second year.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"T. A. J.," New York, N. Y.—"I have become involved in a controversy as to correct usage in connection with the past participle of the verb 'drink.' The question is: Is it permissible to say 'I have drank,' and if so, is it also permissible to say 'I have drunk'? If both are permissible, which is considered the better usage?"

It is permissible to say "I *have* drank," but it is *not correct English* to-day. Likewise it is permissible to say "I *have* drunk," and it is *good English* to-day.

To make the point clear to you, permit the Lexicographer to say that "I have *drank*" is an expression analogous to "I have *gave*," "I have *came*," or "I have *saw*"—all of which are erroneous forms, for in conjugating an irregular verb care must be taken *not to use the past tense*, but always to use the *past participle* after any form of *have* (*had*). Not "I had *went*" but "I had *gone*"; not "I have *saw*" or "I have *came*," but "I have *seen*" or "I have *come*."

The parts of the irregular verb *drink* are *drink* (present); *drank* (past); *drinking* (present participle); *drunk* or *drunken* (past participle). The phrase "I have *drunk*" is the present perfect tense of *drink*, which expresses action or state viewed as completed in present time. The present perfect tense is formed by prefixing *have* or *has* to the past participle of the principal verb which in this case is *drink*—"I have *drunk*." The phrase "I *drank*" is the past tense of *drink* and expresses action or state belonging to *past time*.

It is true, however, that in Queen Anne's time Addison, whose sense of the use of words was offended by the form *drunk* which then had wide vogue, revived *drank* as less offensive to his ear—"I *had* no sooner *drank*." *The Tatler*, No. 131.—In doing so he was reviving the Elizabethan form—

> "Thy brother's blood the thirsty earth *hath drank*,
> Broach'd with the steely point of Clifford's
> Lance.
> SHAKESPEARE, *3 Henry VI.*, ii, 3, 16.

But this construction is not accepted as good English to-day any more than *drunken*, formerly accepted as the past participle but now used only as an adjective, is recognized in our speech except as Biblical English which is characterized as archaic.

"M. S.," La Grange, Ga.—The Lexicographer thanks Mr. Will Chaddock for the information that the slogan "Fifty-four forty or fight" was first written by Enoch W. Eastman, a delegate to a Democratic county convention in Iowa.

"W. M.," New York, N. Y.—The word *boudoir* is a French word derived from the verb *bouder*, "to pout." Originally, a *boudoir* was a sulking-room, that is, a room to which one withdrew when one wished to indulge in a fit of sulks or ill-humor. From this sense, and possibly because the habit was developed by members of the feminine gender, it came to mean a lady's private sitting-room or reception-room, a place where a lady might pout or sulk to her heart's content, or where she retired to be alone, or to receive her intimate friends. The word is now thoroughly Anglicized, having been in use in the language for more than 150 years. At one time it was applied to a man's private apartment. Cowper, writing in 1785 to Hill, said: "I write in a nook that I call my *boudoir*." There are derivatives—*boudoiresque*, an adjective designating, of a kind appropriate to a boudoir, and *boudoirize*, to sit in, or frequent a boudoir, the *boudoirizing hour* being a period, frequently referred to in the magazines of the late Victorian days, as that in which ladies retired to their boudoirs to rest or exchange confidence.

"C. S. D.," Milwaukee, Wisc.—A *humidifier* is an apparatus for rendering the atmosphere moist. The first known was patented by Lacy and shown at the Health Exhibition, West Kensington, London, in 1884. A *humidor* is a case, box, receptacle or room for the storage of tobacco, in which a uniform percentage of moisture is maintained.

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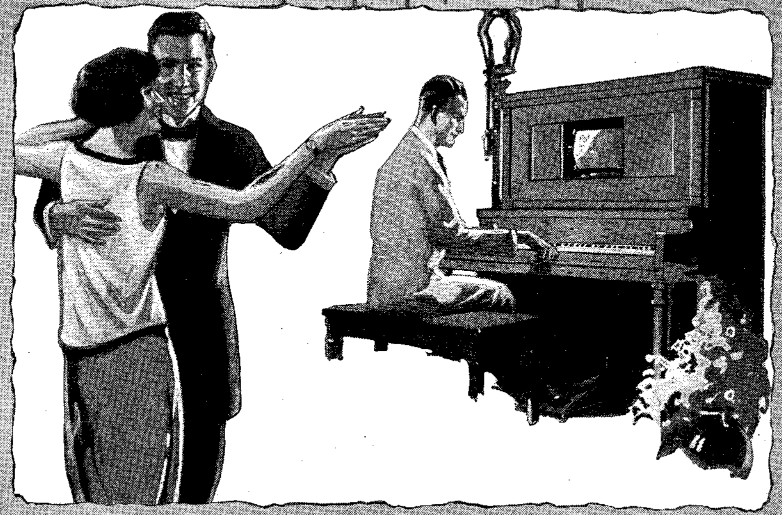

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Danger!—"May's fiancé is supposed to be a dreadfully bad egg."

"I wondered why she didn't like to drop him."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Bad Sign.—Things have reached the point where nothing discourages a farmer more than to pick up a paper and see that the Government is going to do something for him.—*Yates Centre (Kan.) News.*

A Modern Spinster.—He—"There she goes in her new car. I always envy Lily."

She—"Well, I suppose she was called that because, tho she doesn't toil much, she certainly does a lot of spinning."—*London Mail.*

It's Got to Be Done.—It works out the same way in the long run. If the nations won't reduce their armies for themselves, they will do it for one another.—*Bethlehem (Pa.) Globe.*

Identified.—A system of identifying dogs by nose-prints is being started in Paris. Our plan is to whistle. If the animal takes no notice, we know he is ours.—*The London Humorist.*

Shocks for Shucks.—FOR SALE—Cheap, for cash—one farm electric lighting outfit. Will take part in corn—in shuck, not bottles; I want you to be "lit up," not me.—*Classified ad in the Athens (Ga.) Banner.*

Action Pays.—With the Fundamentalists and the Modernists explaining things to each other, it is getting to be more interesting to go to church than to stay at home and read the newspapers.—*New York Evening Post.*

No Card, No King.—England is much excited over the rumor that when the Labor party takes over the British Government, it is going to refuse to recognize King George unless he shows his working-card from the Kings' union. —*Chicago Tribune.*

Suspicious.—She—"Isn't it a nuisance, dear? Mother sent me a recipe for some wonderful floor polish, but I've mislaid it."

He (tasting soup suspiciously)—"Are you sure you mislaid it, darling?"—*The Passing Show (London).*

The Mystery.—Elizabeth came to school one day in a state of suppress excitement. Going straight to the teacher's desk, she exclaimed exultantly:

"I've got a new little sister!"

"How very nice," replied the teacher.

"Yes," said Elizabeth, "but this is only a half-sister."

"Why, that doesn't make any difference, does it?"

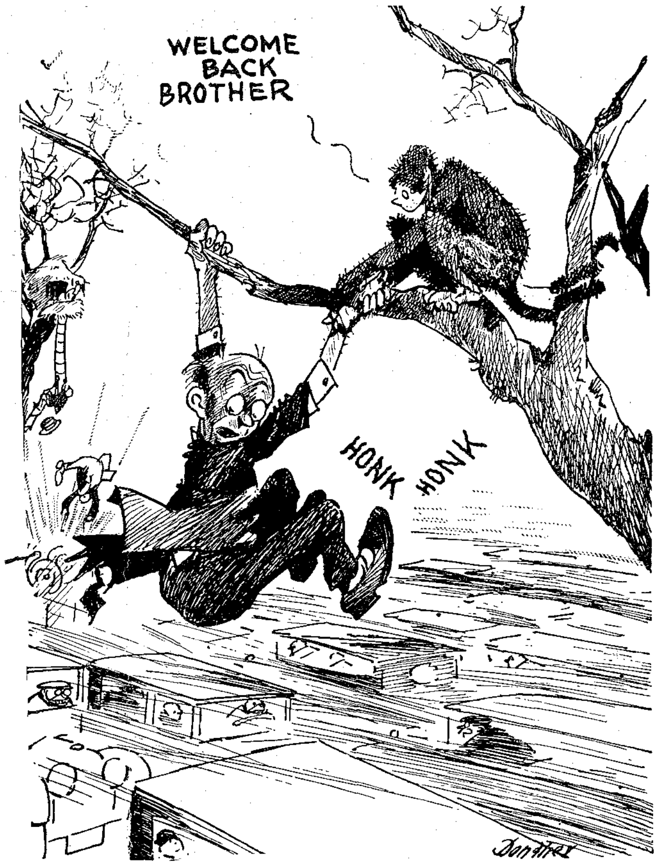
"No, but I never can understand where the other half is."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Lamming the Lambs.—"What do you do when one of your oil companies peters out?"

"Oh, we keep swapping the customers' shares in new companies until they get tired of paying postage."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Real Devotion.—Hubby—"I see that Stoneham, who died the other day, left his wife half a million. How would you like to be his widow?"

Wifey—"Now, you know I would rather be yours, dear."—*Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati).*



MUST HE RETURN?

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

Strange, Strange!—This is veracious: A clergyman from Cambridge, Massachusetts, had occasion to preach to the inmates of an insane hospital. During his sermon he noticed that one of the patients paid the closest attention, his eyes riveted upon the preacher's face, his body bent eagerly forward. Such interest was most flattering. After the service, the speaker noticed that the man spoke to the superintendent, so as soon as possible the preacher inquired,

"Didn't that man speak to you about my sermon?"

"Yes."

"Would you mind telling me what he said?"

The superintendent tried to sidestep, but the preacher insisted.

"Well," he said at last, "what the man said was, 'Just think, he's out and I'm in.'"—*The Christian Register (Boston).*

Less Liquor for Lizz.—Garage Man—"How much d'you want?"

Driver—"A gallon."

Garage Man—"Wot's the idea—weanin' it?"—*Life.*

Why Worry?—According to a Norwegian it was a Norseman and not Columbus who discovered America. It doesn't seem to matter very much who was responsible; it is much too late to do anything about it.—*The London Humorist.*

Improving His Chances.—This country will have 16,000,000 automobiles by the end of 1924, which means that the pedestrian's chances of being run over will have improved by 4,000,000 over 1923.—*Boston Transcript.*

Almost a Record.—"Say, that's a fast-looking car you've got there. What's the most you ever got out of it?"

"Five times in a mile."—*Medley.*

Chalk on the Farm.—By means of a new apparatus a hen is able to chalk up her output of eggs. The cow's output of milk, of course, is chalked up by the dairyman.—*The Passing Show (London).*

So Say We All.—"A Swedish engineer has invented a new engine which experts consider epoch-making," says a newspaper. We could certainly do with a new epoch instead of this one.—*The London Humorist.*

Followed Directions—"Why did you steal the pearl necklace from the jeweler's shop window?"

"Because it had on it 'Avail yourself of this splendid opportunity,' and I couldn't resist it!"—*Buen Humor (Madrid).*

Father's System.—Master—"What would your father pay if he owed the baker three pounds seven, the butcher four pounds nine and fivepence, the milkman—"

Boy—"Nothink, sir; 'e'd move."—*The Passing Show (London).*

Thenics in Danger.—Little Boy—"I'm not going to school to-day, 'cause we've got to work too hard."

Mother—"What have you got to do?"

Little Boy—"I don't know, but teacher said that we'd have caloused thenics after to-day's classes."—*The Wasp.*

Not So New.—The traveler had returned to his native village after being abroad for twenty years. He stopt as he saw a little boy with a small baby coming down the road.

"Ah! a new face, I see!"

"No, it isn't, sir," replied the boy, looking at the baby. "It's just been washed, that's all!"—*Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati).*